

OUTRAGE BY JAPANESE UPON CHINESE, AT FUSAN, COREA.

We are informed that the Japanese in Fusan have lately attempted a most unjustifiable outrage upon some Chinese residents in that part of Korea. The facts of the case are as follows:—

In the early part of this month, the Chinese firm of Tick Hing & Co., a branch of the well-known establishment of Kung Hing & Co., of Kobe, set up in No. 5, Hom-machi (six months' lease having been obtained previously from the Japanese householder), the main street of Fusan, a general store; this they did after calling on Mr. S. Miyamoto, the Acting Consul-General for Japan, and informing him of their intention to establish themselves in that part of Korea: It seems that Mr. Miyamoto received them in a friendly manner and in no way objected to their presence in Fusan.

Messrs. Kung Hing & Co. altered the house, which had been rented for them on a lease of six months, to suit their trade, and opened for the first time on the 3rd instant. A day or two subsequent to this, a Japanese presented himself at the house and told Messrs. Tick Hing & Co. to call at the Consulate, as Mr. Miyamoto desired to interview them; accordingly one of the Chinese called and was ordered by the Consul to shut up his house at once and to leave the port by first steamer. Tick Hing & Co. said he would not do so; and that he would appeal to the Korean authorities at once. During the course of that day several Japanese storekeepers and merchants visited Mr. Tick Hing & Co.'s premises, threatened the occupants, and ordered them to shut up business in Fusan at once; and at 8 p.m. several of them entered the house, and threatened not only to smash up the goods of the Chinese, but also to eject them from the premises. With much difficulty they were persuaded to desist, which, however, was on the condition that they would suffer on some future occasion when they to open the store and have since been so troubled by the Japanese, and so annoyed by the receipt of indirect messages from the Acting-consul for Japan, that they sent a letter to Mr. Miyamoto, stating that they looked to him for protection from his subjects, as there is no Chinese Consul or other foreign representative in the port; the result of this letter has been that the Consul has ignored its contents and personally called and ordered the Chinese to shut their doors; which the latter firmly but politely declined to do.

It seems that the Japanese Consul at Fusan objects to the presence of Chinese merchants on the ground that in the settlement of Fusan it is agreed between Japan and Korea that only Japanese shall be allowed to carry on trade there. But Mr. Miyamoto forgets that even if such agreement (a thing which we very much doubt) existed, to have force as regards other nations it has to be published; and he also appears to have overlooked the point that the particulars of such an agreement should have been made clear to the Chinese as soon as they called at the Consulate. The Consul knew the men were setting up in Fusan, he allowed them to do so by his silence, and then had the audacity to order them off just as soon as a few jealous pedlars complained to him of their presence.

If the Consul forbids Chinese merchants to set up in Fusan, then it may be taken for granted that a serious difficulty will arise between Japan and China over the question. The Chinese have already appealed to the highest Chinese officials in Seoul, and it is to be hoped that without further delay the Chinese fleet will visit not only Nagasaki but also Fusan. The necessity for the presence of the Chinese fleet in these waters has been brought home to us in a most unmistakable manner lately, in fact which is calculated to cause us to feel deep sympathy for our Chinese friends in the port of Fusan, Corea, which is only some 150 miles to the N.W. of this place.

To civilized nations it must seem as almost impossible for a people like the Japanese, who are noted for the hospitality they so liberally show towards visitors to their native land, to treat two of the subjects of China in the above stated disgraceful manner.

Seeing the liberal way in which Japanese are treated in all parts of the world, and how freely they are received into the foreign settlements of China, it makes the action of the Japanese at Fusan, headed by the Acting Consul-General, all the more astonishing; and we are inclined to think that they will find themselves greatly mistaken ere long.

The Japanese have held a rich monopoly in Corea for 7 years past, but cannot do so any longer. The day has now passed when only Japanese can set foot on shore in the Land of Morning Calm, and when Japanese can rob, undisturbed, valuable timber, *per force majeure*, from the islands on the East coast of Corea.—Nagasaki Rising Sun, November 17th.

HANKOW.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

November 9th, 1883.

Wet, thick and dirty, miserable weather has prevailed all this month, which does not promise well for our Races on the 12th and 14th instant. But "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and a wet, heavy course will probably bring hitherto despised ponies to the front.

At last we have some signs of the impending troubles down south, by the departure of a number of soldiers by the C.N. Co.'s steamship *Pekin*, which left last night. On enquiry I find that the soldiers, numbering 80, are the body-guard of General Le Lun-shen, of the Yangtze river, who was lately in charge at Yoh-chow-joo. The soldiers are fine robust men, but I cannot speak favourably of the arms—old rusty "Tower muskets," which look neither ornamental nor useful. Le Lun-shen is on his way to Wu Way-chu, inland from Wuhu, to settle up his late period of office with the Commander-in-Chief, Le Yun-mow.

The river, I am pleased to say, is falling at last, thereby giving us some hopes of paper hunting over good dry ground before Christmas. The Ewo register to-day showed 37 feet 11 in.—*Courier*.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

November 10th, 1883.

A body of troops, numbering 2,800, are expected here in a few days from the Tungting Lake district. They will embark on board three Chinese men-of-war and three chartered lorchaes, the latter being towed to Shanghai. The troops will be transhipped at Shanghai or Woosung and proceed to Canton.

The C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kiang-tung* arrived here yesterday from Ichang, having made the fastest round trip on record, namely five days seventeen hours, from Hankow to Ichang and back. Great credit is due to her able commander for the safe navigation of her vessel, while passing through such shallow water, there being only 8 feet at Sunday Island and *Salamis* bar.

I hear from Ichang that a monument has lately been erected there to the memory of a young lady—the only foreigner buried at that place. She was much respected, and died about a year ago. It is said that the monument has

been erected by the captain and officers of the *Kiang-tung* and a few friends.

It is reported that the *Kiang-tung* will only make two or three more trips to Ichang this season. A new agency is to be started at Ichang, and the *Fatchoy* will become the pioneer of a new line. She is expected to leave this port for Ichang about the 1st of December.

The water mark at Hankow, per Ewo register, is 35ft.—*Courier*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Kestrel* left Chefoo for Corea on the 14th instant.

H.M.S. *Champion*, Captain A. S. Powell, from Singapore, arrived in harbour during the forenoon of the 20th inst.

The U.S.S. *Palos* was at Chefoo on the 10th inst. en route for Tientsin. H.M.S. *Kestrel* arrived on the same date from Corea.

SHANGHAI papers report that the steamship *Flamingo*, from Japan, went ashore in the river on the 18th inst. She got off without much difficulty.

H.M.S. *Swift*, Commander Collins, arrived from Pakhoi yesterday afternoon, the 22nd inst. The disturbance threatened in that port had not come off, and everything was quiet when the gunboat left.

The *Rising Sun* hears that the expense of dredging Nagasaki harbour has been estimated at ¥2,000,000, which will be furnished by the Japanese Government. The work is calculated to occupy five years.

We are glad to hear that Mr. D. E. Caldwell, for many years clerk with Messrs. Breton and Wotton, has successfully passed his examination as solicitor. It is Mr. Caldwell's intention to commence business on his own account.

A MEETING of Scotch residents in Amoy was held at Messrs. Tait and Co.'s house on the 14th inst. to decide how St. Andrew's Day should this year be celebrated.—We understand that a Ball was the form of entertainment decided on.

We are glad to hear that Kellar, the world-renowned illusionist, has struck a bonanza in Manila. He has been performing nightly to crowded houses, and at his final show on the 8th inst. there were not even standing room. Kellar and his partner left for Iloilo and Cebu on the 9th instant.

OUR Manila contemporary *El Comercio* states that Messrs. Vidal & Co. have imported a small portable railway to be utilised for the conveyance of crude sugar from the various plantations to the sugar refineries in Manila.—The Spanish Government has allowed the railway to be imported free of duty.

At a Regular Meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, held in Freemasons' Hall, last night, the 22nd inst., the following brethren were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

W. M. Bro. W. H. RAY.
Treasurer C. S. GOODWIN.
Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 15th inst.—The steamship *Shanghai*, which arrived here to-day from Hankow, brought the news that through the subsiding of the Yangtze embankment close to Chinkiang, some forty old native houses have been totally submerged. The number of lives lost is not exactly known, but is estimated not to exceed thirty.

We read in the *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint provisionally James Palmer McEuen, Esq., R.N., to be Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, in place of George Hayward, Esq., deceased. It is, we think, a new feature for the Governor to consult the Executive Council regarding acting appointments.

We observe from our Shanghai files that H.M.S. *Albatross* has been ashore in the Shanghai river. The *Courier* of the 14th inst. says:—H.M.S. *Albatross* arrived at Woosung yesterday from Japan, and shortly afterwards went on shore a little above Gough Island, where she remained till 11.30 a.m. to-day, when she got off the mud and came up to the harbour this afternoon.

At a parade of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery on the 20th inst. Major Tripp stated that by the instructions of the Commandant, he was pleased to make public the result of the balloting for the three officers of "B" battery. Mr. A. Woolley headed the poll with 67 votes, Mr. H. J. Holmes was second with 55, and Dr. Stockwell third with 52. Messrs. Extra and Guedes had each received 24 votes. As already announced, His Excellency the Governor had appointed Dr. Stockwell, captain, and Messrs. Woolley and Holmes lieutenants of the new battery.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Nampin, under date November 16th:—On the night of the 12th instant some 400 Chinese (Black Flags) and 600 Annamites entered this town without opposition and took up their quarters until the 14th. During their stay they burned a number of houses, and the Catholic church of the Spanish Fathers, together with the Vicarage, were forcibly entered and plundered of everything worth taking. When the marauders left Nampin, they took away with them a large number of women and children. There were about 200 French troops in the citadel, but they made no attempt to sally forth and attack the plunderers.

The steamship *Sun*, which arrived in harbour during the afternoon of the 21st instant, reports having passed a two-masted two-funnel steamer ashore on the Panagatang reef on the 18th instant, with apparently nobody on board. We learn from the report of the *Amatista*, which arrived from Manila this morning, that the captain and part of the crew of the British steamer *Yolan* arrived there on the evening of the 19th instant and reported their vessel a total wreck on the island of Tablar. The *Amatista* left Manila a few minutes after the arrival of the shipwrecked crew and was unable to bring full particulars. It is quite possible that the steamer mentioned in the report of the *Sun* is the ill-fated *Yolan*.

The remains of the late Mr. George Hayward, Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, were consigned to their last resting place in the Protestant cemetery at Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, the 9th inst. The official element was strongly represented at the funeral, and there was also a large muster of friends of the deceased, showing the esteem in which Mr. Hayward was held. Amongst those present we noticed the Hon. Dr. Stewart, Registrar General and Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor General, Hon. A. Lister, Postmaster General, and Acting Colonial Treasurer, Captain Thomas, R.N., Harbour Master, Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, Captain Dempster, Army Pay Department, acting Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. P. McEuen, Assistant Harbour Master, and Acting Superintendent of the Gaol, Chief Inspector Horspool, Mr. J. Stewart Lockhart, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Chalmers. The Rev. J. Colville officiated at the cemetery.

We hear from Canton that a telegraph line has been completed from the Bogue Forts to the Viceroy's Yamen in the city.

H.M.S. *Audacious* left Kobe for Nagasaki on the 7th instant, where the flagship is to be placed in dock. Admiral Wilkes will transfer his flag to the *Vigilant* and proceed to Shanghai, and thence to Corea.

A SHANGHAI contemporary states that the Tao-tai has subscribed \$100, Magistrate Chen \$40, and other officials \$10 or \$20 each to the Java Earthquake Fund subscription list. The subscriptions of Chinese and foreigners amount to over \$400.

The Chinese revenue cruiser *Faiho* was reported ashore on the 2nd inst. at the S.E. Promontory. The steamer *Fungshun* went to her assistance on the evening of the same date, but the *Faiho* was again afloat by the time the *Fungshun* arrived at the Promontory.

The correspondent of *Mal Nacht Shimshun*, writing from Fusan, says that Mr. von Mullen-dorf, the Korean Customs Service, recently paid a visit to Fusan, during which he stated that the Korean government intended to construct two railways, one from the capital to Zentrado, and another from the capital to Kwankio.

The Wenchow correspondent of the *Star of the East* writes on the 26th October:—There is a great deal of sickness among the natives here, a kind of cholera, but not the severe kind. I do not know that it is infectious, but it is carrying off a good many victims. We have been a long time now without rain, and the natives think their health will improve until the rain comes. We have had much encouragement in the work here lately, and only two weeks ago we had ten persons baptised, five men and five women.

SAYS the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 16th inst.—A serious accident happened yesterday on board the P. & O. steamship *Kiowa*. The fourth officer was talking cargo near one of the hatches, when he was struck by some cargo that was being swung inboard, and knocked down into the hold, striking in his descent an iron beam. He is believed to have sustained very serious injuries, including a fractured thigh. Surgical aid from the *Richmond* was at once obtained, and we believe the unfortunate man has since been removed to the hospital.

At a Regular Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C. held last night (the 14th inst.) in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

R.W.M. Bro. JAMES KEATING.
S.W. " W. VANSTONE.
J.W. " W. RAMSAY.
Treasurer C. GRANT.
Secretary S. M. FRASER-SMITH.
S.D. S. S. HEAVYMAN.
J.D. W. SCOTT.
I.G. JONES.
D.C. L. KIRCHMANN.
Steward A. WOHLERS.
Tyler MAXWELL.

The following particulars relating to the movements of Her Majesty's ships in Chinese waters will be found interesting:—The *Albatross* left Shanghai on the 19th instant bound for Hankow, where she will lie during the winter, and the *Cockchafer* left on the following day for Chefoo. The *Kestrel* will, according to present arrangements, winter at Tientsin, and the *Curlew* will remain at Shanghai as senior officer's ship until the Spring. The *Vigilant* was intended to stay in Shanghai until the beginning of December, but probably owing to recent political changes this plan has been abandoned on Friday last, the 2nd instant. As Admiral Wilkes telegraphed to Yokohama for the *Audacious* to come of dock at once and proceed to sea, nothing would surprise us less than to see both the flag-ship and the *Vigilant* in Hongkong before the end of the present week.

We read that the attention of the Indian Government has been drawn to a new plant, which is common in southern India and yields abundant supplies of pure caustic soda. It is an apocynaceous called *Fraxino glandulifera*, and the native habitat of which appears to be in the forests of Cochin China, where the liquid juice is often employed in medicine by the Annamites and Cambodians. In China it is called *tschung*, and is a frequent ingredient in the Chinese materia medica, in the shape of blackened fragments of bark and small pieces of twigs. It is imported into that country from Cochin China, the price of the bark after being smoke-dried being about twenty shillings the picul (133 pounds). When broken the twigs are seen to contain an abundance of caustic soda, which can be drawn out into threads. The plant may be propagated by cuttings, and M. Pierre, director of the Botanical Gardens at Saigon, thinks that it may be planted in forest reserves when the trees are not less than ten years old, and that an addition may be made to Indian forestry of great economic value.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the office of the British North Borneo Company of a copy of the "Rajale Gacil" and "Lakery" Protection Proclamation of 1883, issued by command of Mr. W. H. Treacher, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new territory. After a careful perusal of the Proclamation in question, we must confess that, to our mind, it is one of the fairest things of its kind we have ever seen, and reflects great credit on whomsoever compiled it. The rights of employer and employee are so very clearly stated, that the chance of any misunderstanding arising between the interested parties is very remote. The general tone of the Proclamation is of such a nature as to inspire confidence in the numerous Chinese who are in search of work in a more profitable field of labor than their own country, while it sufficiently protects the employer against fraud and imposition. The publication of such a Proclamation, showing as it does, that the territory of North Borneo is to be governed on thoroughly advanced principles, cannot fail to materially aid in the rapid colonization of the "New Eldorado."

It is rumored on what authority we know not, that the Governor Bowen intends to have the list of Justices of the Peace carefully revised before final steps are taken for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council. The object, we understand, is to increase the number of the "great unpaid" so that the Bench may be made to thoroughly represent all classes of the community. This would seem to be a step in the right direction. It is rarely we agree with the *Daily Press* on matters political, but we can only say that we are of the opinion that the Governor Bowen is so strongly in favor of having the unofficial members of Council nominated as far as can be done by the voice of the public, that we cannot but be glad to see the Governor so fully warranted the risks and losses that are being incurred.

The French ironclad *Triomphante* arrived in Amoy from Woosung on the morning of the 20th instant.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Dr. E. J. Etel, resumed his duties as Inspector of Schools on the 22nd inst.

The Japan Herald states that the United States Consulate at Hakodate has been abolished, there being no business to transact at that place.

The Japanese vernacular paper *Jiyu Shimshun* reports that the claim of the Lighthouse Department against the steamer *Dragonshire* for sinking the Treaty Point Lightship in May last, has been adjusted, the owners of the former vessel paying \$6,000.

The appointments of the recently elected officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery are duly gazetted. Dr. Stockwell is the new captain, and Messrs. A. Woolley and H. J. Holmes, the lieutenants. Dr. W. S. Adams has been appointed surgeon-major of the corps.

The following "Express" of general orders for the Hongkong Volunteers found its way to our office this afternoon, the 15th inst., and we have much pleasure in giving the same publicity in our columns, as many of our readers are members of our local "Royal Standbys," and might not have the good fortune to get hold of the "Express," which is issued by the "Novelty Store" to all Foreign and Chinese Hongks at the low charge of 75 cents a time. The Express reads thus:—

"Volunteers attending the forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball, are requested to appear in Mess jackets. The regulations for Mess dress are: black tie, silver studs, and green boots, not shoes."

SAYS the *Hinge News* of the 13th inst.—Business has been bad enough down here for some time past, but in Yokohama it appears to be even worse. The *Japan Gazette* remarks that "in the course of lengthened experience in Japan, we may safely say that the past twenty days, from October 20th to November 8th inclusive, form the period of greatest inactivity in imports and exports since Japan began to trade. In the period named sales reported amount to 28 bales of cotton yarn and 7,750 pieces of cotton and woolen goods only; and this notwithstanding the small difference between paper and silver currency." It is rather curious to recall that when there was a great discrepancy between kinsatsu and specie, every one anticipated an improvement in business if paper currency got better; whereas appreciation has had an exactly contrary effect so far. Perhaps the reason is that the present quotations for kinsatsu are looked upon with suspicion.

OUR latest advices from Haiphong announce the arrival of four transports with French reinforcements amounting to some 3,000 men. The troops were landed on the 8th inst., and the appearance of the men is said to have had a good effect on the natives. Heavy rains continue to fall, flooding the country and rendering military operations on land a work of great difficulty. These rains have interfered considerably with the French preparations, but it is satisfactory to learn that the health of the troops continues exceptionally good. On the 10th inst. steam launches were in readiness to convey the troops into the interior, and every preparation had been made for the projected attack on Bac-hi. The military authorities, according to our correspondent, speak most highly of Dr. Hamard's abilities as a diplomatist, but express the opinion that he will be of far greater value to the country in the Legislative Assembly than he has been as Civil Commissioner in Tonquin during the present troubles. Everybody agrees that Dr. Hamard is a man of undoubted talents, of an amiable disposition and most pleasing manners. On the 8th inst. there were in Haiphong two French gunboats, four transports, the American steamer *Albatross*, and the British steam *Kenilworth*, the latter having brought a cargo of coals for the French authorities.

Mr. W. DOBERCK, government astronomer, while lately engaged in a meteorological mission, "had the honour" of availing himself of the opportunity of making some magnetic observations, more especially as this branch of science, which is of so vital importance to navigation, is not supported anywhere in China, with the exception of Zi Ka Wei, near Shanghai, where the Jesuit Fathers have a first class magnetic observatory. The observations of the dip of the magnetic needle in Hongkong were made at the Public Gardens, in Swatow at the British Consulate and the Presbyterian Mission compound, in Amoy at the Commissioner of Customs' garden, and at Takow at the Custom House and in a sheltered spot near the lighthouse at South Cape. The following are the results of Mr. Doberck's observations:—

PLACE.	DATE.	LOCAL TIME.	DIP. (NORTH).
Hongkong	November 5	5 2 p.m.	32 17
Hongkong	November 9	5 0 p.m.	32 19
Swatow	October 10	5 26 p.m.	34 23
Swatow	November 3	10 30 a.m.	34 17
Amoy	October 14	3 50 p.m.	36 45
Amoy	October 26	5 10 p.m.	36 50
Takow	October 27	3 20 p.m.	32 24
S. Cape	October 28	4 0 p.m.	31 24
S. Cape	October 28	4 30 p.m.	31 27
S. Cape	October 29	3 20 p.m.	31 24

The *Nagasaki Express* of the 17th inst. has the following:—H.M.S. *Audacious* arrived here on the 6th inst., according to a long-standing arrangement, for the purpose of being docked to clean and repaint the zinc with which her bottom is covered, and to thoroughly overhaul and effect sundry repairs to her hull.—the whole of which it was expected would occupy about fifteen days. On Monday last preparations were commenced on board for going into dock, and on Wednesday morning she was duly docked. Scraping, cleaning, and painting were commenced, and we believe that painting was to have been commenced to-day, which would have taken seven days to dry. A telegram was, however, received by Captain Tracey, yesterday morning, from Admiral Wilkes ordering her to be taken out of dock immediately, after which she will consequently be floated out this morning. What urgent mission she can be required for, no one apparently knows. Nothing, however, is known here of any circumstances likely to have induced the importance to warrant the departure of such a powerful vessel, in thus throwing away four days labour and docking expenses. These are however, mere trifles, compared with the fact that the whole of her covering of zinc is now entirely bare, and without the necessary coat of composition paint, it is openly exposed to the action of the salt water, which, we understand, in a very short space of time render painting unnecessary.—as there will be no zinc left to paint. Her Majesty's ships are by no means farthing to us, to be played with at the whim and fancy of any one; and for the credit and honour of the high position Admiral Wilkes occupies, as one of the members of the Queen's navy, we trust that for once it will turn out that he has good and sufficient reasons for the mysterious order he has given, and that circumstances will fully warrant the risks and losses that are being incurred.

We are given to understand, says the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 13th inst., that the present Portuguese Consul-General at Hongkong, Mr. J. da S. Loureiro, has been transferred to Yokohama.

THERE is a worthy man, a dealer in sand for sawing, who resides at Nipponbashi-Yochome in the city of Osaka, Japan, who is truly to be pitied. On the 6th inst. the wife of this man gave birth to five children, all of whom are strong and healthy. It is not surprising to read that the father is now at his wife's end to provide for this stupendous increase to his responsibilities, and intends bringing his case before the local authorities with a view to obtaining assistance.

A TRANSLATION from a Japanese paper in the *Daily Mail* says the latest news from Korea is that sand adapted to the manufacture of glass has been discovered in the district of Kankoo. A Russian and a Chinaman have applied to the Korean Government for permission to establish a glass manufactory in Kankoo, but have not yet obtained official sanction.—Rumours are current to the effect that the King of Korea has addressed his attendants as follows:—"I have remarked that some of my people regard the proposed introduction of foreign civilization as a prelude to the adoption of a Western constitution. Nothing is more erroneous and unreasonable. Civilization aims at enriching a country and maintaining foreign intercourse on equal terms. To bring our country within the pale of civilization, we must strive to maintain old national principles and adopt Western arts to observe the classical doctrines and introduce Western inventions."

WE (*Japan Mail*) hear from Korea that the mono-metallic plant will shortly become a tale of the past. Korea, the unassuming and apparently impregnable vassal of the Celestial Kingdom, is about to indulge in a paroxysm of silver coinage. This is the more interesting, as there is no Mint either in China or Korea, and so all the coins must be struck off by the tedious process of hand-press. A short time ago—only a few months—over twenty thousand taels' worth of silver coins were minted, but only a small amount of these was put into circulation, as the movement had not received the condign approval of the Korean autocrat, Mr. T. G. von Mollendorff. These coins were made of silver—said to have come from the Government mines, but we have our doubts. There were four different sizes, ranging from one to four mace of silver; or from 15 to 60 cents. They were not milled and were very rough, the reverse bearing the inscription *Dai Chosen Koku*, while the obverse was plain, with the exception of a small circle of blue enamel in the centre. This enamel gives the coin a rather pretty appearance, despite its roughness. The process of enamelling cannot have been at all easy on account of the primitive machinery used, especially as we understand that the small circle of enamel was attached by hand to the coin while the silver was still unpleasantly warm. But Mr. E. G. von Mollendorff is not satisfied with the coins, and has recommended the Government to redeem those already in circulation, remelt them, and issue a new coinage containing a ten per cent. alloy of copper. Not very much will be depreciated after all, as the original issue of \$20,000 will in all probability be adhered to, not unwisely. The redemption of the silver in circulation may very possibly have given occasion to the sudden great depreciation of copper, as the *Choya Shimshun* notes a fall of 75 per cent. in exchange. A few specimens of the late issue have found their way into the hands of Europeans, and will be a regular treasure-trove to ardent numismatists. Some have already been sent to Europe and America, by keen-eyed speculators, who had themselves to pay twice the face-value in order to obtain specimens. We congratulate Korea on this decided step towards civilization, but we should really like to know where those nice silver mines are.

Commercial.

SHARER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—... .. 185 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$620 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$724 per share, sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share, Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.

Yungtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$377 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$71 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$31 per share, premium, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$134 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debitures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$115 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1882—14 per cent. premium, ex int.

ON LONDON—Bank, T.T. 3/12.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 3/8.

Credit at 4 months sight 3/8.

Documentary Bills at 1 month 3/8.

ON PARIS—Bank, T.T. 1/63.

Bank Bills on demand 1/71.

Credit at 4 months sight 1/71.

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2/25.

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2/25.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T.T. 7/21.

Bank Bills on demand 7/21.

Private 30 days sight 7/21.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T.T. 3/12.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 3/8.

Credit at 4 months sight 3/8.

Documentary Bills at 1 month 3/8.

ON PARIS—Bank, T.T. 1/63.

Bank Bills on demand 1/71.

Credit at 4 months sight 1/71.

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2/25.

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2/25.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T.T. 7/21.

Bank Bills on demand 7/21.

Private 30 days sight 7/21.

ON LONDON—Bank, T.T. 3/12.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 3/8.

Credit at 4 months sight 3/8.

Documentary Bills at 1 month 3/8.

ON PARIS—Bank, T.T. 1/63.

Bank Bills on demand 1/71.

Credit at 4 months sight 1/71.

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2/25.

ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2/25.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T.T. 7/21.

Bank Bills on demand 7/21.

Private 30 days sight 7/21.

ON LONDON—Bank, T.T. 3/12.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 3/8.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 3/8.

Credit at 4 months sight 3/8.

Documentary Bills at 1 month 3/8.

ON PARIS—Bank, T.T. 1/63.

Bank Bills on demand 1/71.

Credit at 4 months sight 1/71.

ON BOMBAY—Bank, T.T. 2/25.

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 60 days sight 2/25.

Bank Bills at 90 days sight 2/25.

Credit at 4 months sight 2

Our omniscient local contemporaries, and the political clique of petty intriguers—who not only inspired but practically directed the so-called independent press of Hongkong in their contemptible, but not the less scandalous, crusade against Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY—must be remarkably small, that is, presuming they are not so utterly degraded as to be lost to all sense of shame, at the extraordinary success which has apparently attended our late Governor's social and official career in the Mauritius. The tone assumed by our contemporaries in dealing with Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's political prospects in his new government, prior to his assuming the reins of power in that island, and the infamous manipulation of facts utilised to serve the base purpose of blackening His Excellency in the eyes of the Mauritians, were so grossly outrageous as to elicit indignant protests from such papers as the *North China Daily News* and the *Japan Mail*, journals which could have no possible object in assuming anything but a strictly impartial attitude on the matters at issue. To be perfectly just in our criticisms, as in the ordinary affairs of life, is a divine attribute; to be so to the best of our abilities is the most we can aim at. We have no intention of mercilessly heaping coals of fire on the heads either of the old-established local broad sheets, which ape to represent public opinion in this colony, or the select coterie of unscrupulous wire-pullers who in such barefaced fashion resorted to the lowest of dodges to avenge the fancied slights put upon them by Governor HENNESSY; our purpose will be equally served by briefly directing public attention to what it is fair to assume is an impartial and independent record of His Excellency's career up to the present time in his new government. Governor HENNESSY was tried and convicted of—Heaven knows what, long before he arrived in Hongkong. He came to the colony heavily handicapped, mainly owing to the vicious misrepresentations of a servile press; he rooted out abuses innumerable in our government administration, and in doing so injured the remarkably delicate susceptibilities of a crowd of self-opinionated would-be autocrats, who labored under the singular delusion that the affairs of the Government and of the public were of secondary importance compared with their own personal interests. Governor HENNESSY quickly dispelled this remarkable remnant of successive fossil administrations, and in relegating these departmental dictators back to their proper places, gained for himself an amount of unpopularity which spoke volumes in favor of the firmness and effectiveness of his rule. It is a great mistake to say that the "Merciful Man," as His Excellency was satirically named by the feeble wits of an interested opposition, was an unpopular ruler with the main body of the community, or even with the majority of the officials of the Government. His opponents and enemies—for it cannot be denied that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY had enemies whose underhand machinations to effect his political ruin never ceased from his advent to his departure—were composed almost entirely of intriguing heads of departments whose dignity he had offended, and self-constituted leaders of the people whose questionable practices he declined to sanction. A vast majority of the community of all nationalities, and nearly the whole of the subordinate officials, were and are unanimous in the opinion that His Excellency was the fairest, most considerate and best all round Governor that has yet controlled the destinies of Hongkong. That he was the most distinguished in point of administrative ability has been conceded even by his opponents. However, thanks to our upright and ultra-conscientious press, when Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY was appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius, the changes were rung with a vengeance, the evident intention being to politically and socially damn His Excellency's prospects prior to his arrival at his new Government. And no doubt, repeated misrepresentations and bitter vituperation tended to some considerable extent to prejudice the public mind in the Mauritius against Sir GEORGE BOWEN's successor. But in spite of being thus unfairly handicapped, the genius of the man, and the liberal, enlightened and progressive policy of the statesman quickly burst through the bonds of popular prejudice; an intelligent community were not slow to recognise that their new Governor had their best interests at heart, and so distrust gave place to confidence, dislike to warm admiration. The Mauritians were doubtless surprised, but not the less appreciative of such a singular phenomenon as a Governor whose ideas were not based on Juvenal's maxim—*Quantumvis sub nummorum condit in arce, Tantum habet fidei*.

In the *Argus*, a leading Mauritian journal, of September 29th appears an admirably written article, reviewing Governor HENNESSY's career in Mauritius from his arrival there up to the present time. For a marvel our excellent morning contemporary has published a translation—the *Argus* is printed in the French language—of this article, which we cannot do better than reproduce in *extenso* for the benefit of our readers. It might not be out of place to state that the *Daily Press*, as a set-off to the *Argus* editorial, makes a feeble attempt to traverse the opinions and statements made by that journal, contending that such statements and opinions clearly show that the tendency of Governor HENNESSY's policy in Mauritius is to raise class prejudice and ill feeling, as was the case in the West Indies and in Hongkong. We content ourselves with calling attention to our contemporary's shallow artifices to soften the crushing blow dealt by the writer in the *Argus*; it would only be insulting our readers' intelligence to ask them to wade with us through the column of babyish prattle

which the *Daily Press* offers as a sop to an indulgent and easily satisfied clientele. The following is the translation referred to:—
The administration of Sir John Pope Hennessy, whatever may be its ultimate end or whatever events may distinguish it later on, has offered in its first few months an unusual spectacle. If one recalls the prejudice entertained against Sir John by a large proportion of the public before his arrival, he cannot but feel astonished at the reversal of feeling which the present time displays. Sir John Pope Hennessy gains each day in popularity, and it may be said that already he has gained more confidence and esteem than most previous Governors possessed. Curious as this is, it is inexplicable? No. The prejudice which at first existed in Mauritius against our Governor was produced by allegations more or less false, by slanders, by reflections more or less malevolent on his character and his political tendencies, all of which were designedly scattered broadcast by those whom his policy had displeased in other places. The private letters of those who pretended to know, and articles in some of the journals of the colonies where he had been, presented him as a despot and a tyrant, a man of revolutionary tendencies, whose administration had everywhere resulted in disorder, and as taking particular pleasure in exciting political passions. He was even represented as possessing but little delicacy and being in the habit of making assertions void of foundation in order to cover and justify his policy. A Hongkong journal went so far, we remember, as to bring against the late Governor of that colony accusations of a very grave nature indeed. All this was reproduced, printed, and published in Mauritius. Hence the preconceived opinions of Mauritians with regard to their future Governor. Sir John Pope Hennessy, if he read the Mauritian papers during the first few months preceding his arrival, could not fail to see that his advent was awaited with something of defiance and apprehension. Perhaps he had had no explanation of how this came about. We will supply him with it to-day. This feeling was the work of those whom, here as elsewhere, he has held at a distance and whose insolence and oppression he has curbed. These persons endeavored to prejudice the public against him, and to create in advance a feeling hostile to the new administration.

This policy, though not wanting in adroitness, has been speedily overturned, and this not by manoeuvres similar to those employed by its promoters, but by the frankness, the uprightness, and the liberality of Sir John Pope Hennessy. An enlightened public cannot be long deceived, especially a public such as ours, whose spirit is high and whose judgment sound. The Mauritian public, by which we mean the creole public, the sons of the soil, descendants of the sons of the soil, who are attached to the country, who live and die in it—was not long in discerning in Sir John Pope Hennessy, not the predicted oppressor, but a devoted protector—shall we be wrong if we say liberator?

At first laconic in his words and cautious in his acts, concise and prudent, Sir John Pope Hennessy maintained an attitude of reserve. As he said himself, newly arrived in the country, he had, before adopting a policy, to become acquainted with the colony, to learn its past history and to study its present position. It was for him to make a direct and honest acquaintance with its traditions, ascertain its resources, and weighing its people and its circumstances. The philosophical synthesis of these diverse elements indicated to our new Governor the policy to be adopted. From this period of reflection the administration has emerged into one of activity, and its direction has now become clearly defined. Sir John has seen his goal, has marked out his route, and has entered on it resolutely. He indicated his policy for the first time on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the College Royal, again more recently in the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. And he has not confined himself to words; he has confirmed them by acts. This policy, without further explanation, is indicated by three words—Mauritius for the Mauritians.

This policy of liberty and justice has touched the heart of all of us, and there is not one in whom it has failed to inspire the most lively feeling of gratitude to our new Governor. Mauritius for the Mauritians means the free access of Mauritians to all employments and offices; their admission, by preference and not as an exception, as hitherto, to public life; predominance accorded to their interests; an ear open to their grievances and a hand extended to their loyalty; it means, in short, the long wished for reign of justice. It means all this, so long as Sir John Pope Hennessy remains in Mauritius; it means all this, but temporarily, provisionally, and it will perhaps no longer exist when he has left us. Who knows to what lengths may go the reaction for which a new administrator will give the signal, or whether the next régime may not be a vexatious one animated by a violent spirit of revenge. Alas! this is possible and even probable.

Men are nothing; institutions are everything. This is why we say to Sir John Pope Hennessy: Would you really give Mauritius to the Mauritians, would you accomplish work which will last, work truly great, which will earn for you the eternal gratitude of those whose esteem you already possess, give us then political liberty, give us in the direction of our affairs a representation worthy of the name, which shall make our voice to be heard and attended to, which shall be capable of defending our interests, which shall carry us forward towards civilization. Otherwise, and if Mauritius continues to walk under the political tutelage of the metropolitan, your work will die with you. You will leave and Mauritius will no longer be for the Mauritians. After your time the public service will again become the privilege of the *protégés* of the home Government, and the creoles, cast down, will again become an eternal sacrifice. Right and justice will exist no longer, and the creoles will be the more unhappy in that under your administration they have appreciated the benefits of which they will be deprived.

It has been said and it is true that the present political movement is the expression of the aspirations of a certain number of Mauritians towards a more active public life. This is correct, but in refusing to comply with our requests we thought that these aspirations were temporary merely, that to-morrow they would no longer exist, and that the creoles would again resign themselves to their former effacement, that they would again take the second rank offered to them, and that they would quietly another their noble instincts themselves. These are the instincts which will never be smothered, are instincts which lead to freedom and light. Once implanted in the breast of man, they either find their development or they slay those who entertain them and whom force enslaves.

We have amongst us too many fine intelligences, too many noble and exalted spirits, too many latent activities without scope, our sons and nephews have too fully inherited the qualities of their fathers, to allow our stivings after liberty to die with us to-morrow or after to-morrow. No, an accident of the day and hour, a childish caprice to be forgotten in a moment. It has deeper roots than this, and

is the expression of an imperious want, dimly perceived in the past but making itself more clearly felt. As the man of genius is in a race, or a family, the unexpected embodiment of faculties slowly acquired and obscurely exercised by preceding generations, of the silent accumulation made by each member of a family and added to by his successor, of moral qualities gradually becoming higher, clearer, more capable, until they descend to him who brings honour to the race and nation, so with us our aspirations after liberty, which find their expression in the present movement, have their roots deep down in the past.

It is inevitable that this liberty shall be given to us some day; if not to us it will be given to our children. But why refuse it to us? Is it that our loyalty, our fidelity, our attachment to the British Crown are suspected? We put this question because the reasons stated in advance by Lord Derby are of no weight except for delay, and we are compelled to suspect motives which it is wished to conceal. Now, our fidelity cannot be suspected—we have given too strong and constant proofs of it. For the rest—and we admit for the sake of argument what is not a fact—when our sympathies go elsewhere, will we betray the great nation which has initiated us in all our liberties, which has led us by the hand and kept us under its protecting shelter until we are able to walk alone?

The statesmen of England have not seen that the most politic act they could have performed would have been to give us the realisation of our desires. This would have been to increase our attachment to the mother country. Their liberality would have conquered in the last amongst us that preference which some few still hold for a regime that is past. It would have been to make us love England, to reverence her even, for her generosity would have been a benefit to us.

As things are, will Mauritius truly be for the Mauritians? No. The work of Sir John Pope Hennessy will certainly perish with him, and the former order of things will be renewed for us. Let him then complete his work; let him lend to our demands the support of his influential voice, and let him truly throw open public life to us. What we ask of him is nothing more than that which his own country has never ceased to ask of England, its political enfranchisement. If he identifies himself with the desires of his own country, is it not logical that he should identify himself with ours? Let him then definitely give Mauritius to the Mauritians, and the blessing we will bestow upon him will be as warm as those his compatriots will bestow on the man who, perhaps very shortly, will give Ireland to the Irish.

Having taken considerable interest in the success of the volunteer movement in this colony, it is with sincere regret we learn that contemptible jobbery, so characteristic of everything in any way connected with Hongkong officialdom, has already thrust itself prominently forward, with the inevitable result that what had every appearance of becoming a healthy permanent institution now shows every indication of ignominiously collapsing. It will be remembered that when the old corps was disbanded, the recruits for the new artillery were not nearly so numerous as had been anticipated, and it was consequently decided to form them into one battery. Officers were balloted for by the members, His Excellency the Governor in due course confirming the appointments thus made by popular election. And under the experienced command of Colonel CRAWFORD, R.A., aided by two military instructors, the men, by unremitting attention to drill, quickly assumed a creditable appearance both in handling the big guns and on parade. So far so good. All the while a movement was on foot having for its object the formation of a corps of riflemen, as adjuncts to the artillery, and the energy and popularity of one of the officers of the old Hongkong Volunteers, quickly gathered together about a hundred citizens willing to don battle harness *pro aris et focis*. However, the Government on being applied to for its sanction to enrol a body of riflemen, declined to support the movement until a sufficient number of men came forward to make up a second battery of artillery. In consequence of this it was ultimately resolved by the promoters to endeavor to meet the wishes of the Government, and everything possible was done to get the requisite men for "B" battery. By dint of hard work the efforts of the officer above referred to, who was materially assisted by a young Portuguese resident with military aspirations, were crowned with success, and a second battery was added to the existing strength of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery. And now comes the trouble.

The men who joined to form "B" battery, did so on the understanding that they would have the privilege of electing their own officers as had been done by "A" battery, and as about 30 of them were members of the Portuguese community, it was distinctly understood that at least one of the commissioned officers would be selected from that body. The election was announced to take place last Tuesday, and accordingly the recruits assembled in force at headquarters at the hour named. Although only three officers were required, it was settled by whomsoever had the management of the election, and for reasons which we do not pretend to be able to fathom, that each voter should write four names on his voting paper. But the strangest thing of all, under the circumstances, was that the members of "A" battery were permitted to vote for the officers of the new battery. Why this should have been, we leave those interested to explain; but it was clearly unjustifiable for reasons too self-evident to require much explanation. The balloting took place, but instead of the box being opened, and the result of the voting publicly announced at once, it seems to have been privately managed, and only after the lapse of two days are the members of "B" battery made acquainted with the state of the poll. And then the astonishing discovery is said to have been made that a gentleman, who is already a commissioned officer of "A" battery, has received most votes, and that the third and fourth on the list are also members of the already existing battery. This is, of course, ridiculous, or it is, as we have already termed it, a contemptible job. We say, nothing as to the merits of either of these gentlemen, but it seems to us that as members of "A" battery they were

clearly out of the running for any positions outside that battery. And such is the almost unanimous opinion of the new members of the corps.

The appointment of officers is entirely in the hands of the Head of the Executive, and we doubt not that Sir GEORGE BOWEN would, under ordinary circumstances, confirm the result of the ballot. But the circumstances attending this election are extraordinary. The whole affair looks a "job," although it may only be a huge blunder. If it is intended to keep the present members of "B" battery together, another election will be necessary in which outsiders will have no voice. Should the force of the other evening be confirmed, the men recently sworn in will resign in a body, and we certainly cannot blame them, as they appear to have been made the victims of a gross breach of faith. We would, however, venture to hope that Governor Bowen will decline to confirm the election, at all events until he has satisfied himself that the statements we have just made cannot be supported. For aught we know to the contrary, the three gentlemen returned at the head of the poll may be everything that could be wished for as officers, and so we would have it clearly understood that our objections are not aimed against the successful candidates, but against the irregularity and unfairness of the election.

SOMEWHERE about nine months ago, when British North Borneo was being widely spoken of and as widely written of as the country which was eventually to supply the great Australian continent with sugar, that commodity for which such an extensive demand exists in the fifth quarter of the globe, a company was formed in Melbourne for the purpose of purchasing land in the newly opened territory. The company did not start with a fifty thousand pound goodwill millions around its neck, nor did its promoters go in for such expensive luxuries as worthless patents or any extensive plant in the shape of played out machinery, purchased at exorbitant rates. Our fellow countrymen in Victoria are hardly so confiding as the general run of mankind, and they have a happy knack of "wanting to know, you know," before swallowing the soft saviour of seductive chairmen of Boards of Directors, or the rotten prospectuses of philanthropic money hunting promoters of public companies, who so generously devote their time and abilities for the sole benefit of the speculative public.

The Australian Borneo Company as we have stated, was formed for the purpose of purchasing 100,000 acres of land in North Borneo. The required capital was very soon forthcoming, the prospectus honestly setting forth, without the slightest attempt at evasion, that the applicants for shares were to run a certain amount of risk, namely, the expenses of the gentlemen selected to prospect the new territory, in return for the opportunity offered them of being first in the field and of picking the eyes out of the country to the extent of 100,000 acres. The directors of the new company were men of means and well known ability and uprightness, and had to be holders of a certain amount of shares to entitle them to sit on the directorate. There were no general agents appointed at so much per cent commission on the business done—whether done at a profit or a loss—and the undertaking was floated with every prospect of success. Captain BEXSTON, who is at present in Hongkong, and Mr. REXZEC, both experienced men in the prospecting line, were appointed to represent the Australian Borneo Company and, for the past six months, have been traversing the territory of British North Borneo in every direction. They have already selected 63,084 acres of the 100,000 originally applied for, and will select the balance very shortly. The ground selected will soon be brought under cultivation, and as a share of the produce will naturally come to Hongkong, we hail with pleasure the successful result of Messrs. BEXSTON and REXZEC's explorations.

These pioneers in the cause of civilisation and commerce have also given attention to the Simadell and Banguay islands, and are highly satisfied with the quality of the land everywhere. Captain BEXSTON will publish a full report of the country surveyed on his return to Melbourne, when we shall doubtless learn many valuable facts in connection with the New Eldorado, of which we have hitherto been entirely ignorant. Meanwhile we heartily congratulate the Australian Borneo Co. on the success which has so far attended their spirited enterprise, an enterprise which at no far distant date may be the means of influencing a large and important traffic between North Borneo and this colony.

THE LULL IN THE discussion of the Franco-Chinese difficulties in connection with the Tonquin embargo would appear to have been but the calm which precedes the storm. For some days past an uneasy feeling has been manifested amongst the best informed Chinese in our leading local circles, an impression having gained ground, by some means or other, that the Chinese Government had decided once and for all to assume a firm attitude towards France in regard to affairs in Tonquin. It was plainly stated to us by those who have the best and readiest means at their disposal of obtaining the most reliable information from high Chinese official sources, that the war party in Peking had obtained complete ascendancy over both the Emperor and Dowager-Empress, with the result that a determination had been arrived at to oppose the progress of the French in Tonquin by force of arms, if diplomacy failed to induce the Republican Ministry in Paris to moderate their demands. One of our informants, a gentleman of position and ability, assured us that if the French troops attacked Bacninh, war would at once be

declared and the Chinese legions, which for months have been massing on the Kwang-si and Yunnan frontiers, poured in irresistible force against the invaders. We naturally hesitated to place entire reliance on this information, although we had known for months that the Chinese Government never had the least intention of allowing the French to over-run Tonquin and establish themselves on the borders of the empire without a strenuous resistance. However, our informant was evidently not speaking without sufficient authority, and it now seems almost certain that our predictions long ago as to war between France and China being inevitable, will be quickly realised.

The gravity of the present situation cannot be disguised. Diplomacy has apparently failed to adjust the matters in dispute between the French Republic and the Chinese Empire, and an appeal to arms is the only practical solution of the difficulty. The Chinese Ambassador to France, Marquis Tszuo, unwavering from the first as to China's rights and intentions, has at last deliberately thrown down the gauntlet. For several days past Admiral Courbet has been making extensive preparations at Hanoi and Halphong for an attack on a large scale on Bacninh, the largest and most strongly fortified of the Tonquinese strongholds, and intelligence of the intended advance has been telegraphed in ordinary course to Europe. At the same time orders were sent out by the French War Minister that Sontal and Bacninh were to be captured before any further negotiations were attempted. And then the Marquis Tszuo explicitly declares that any attack on Bacninh will be considered a *casus belli*. It is only reasonable to assume that the Chinese Ambassador, in making public this ultimatum, was merely carrying out his instructions from the War Department in Peking; and it is only common sense to believe that the Chinese Government has foreseen that war was inevitable from the first, and has made every possible preparation for the coming struggle. And it will further be allowed that the Marquis was admirably chosen his time for launching his defiance at the French. At the present moment France is almost completely isolated from the other European nations, Great Britain alone of all the Great Powers remaining her firm friend. With her hands full in Europe, to say nothing of little wars in Madagascar and on the Congo, France will have all her work cut out to maintain a position on the Red River with China's millions arrayed against her. However, no doubt the die has been already cast, for latest advices from Halphong inform us that not only Admiral Courbet with his reinforcements started on the expedition against Bacninh, but that the Chinese troops had crossed the frontier in great force and with a powerful contingent of the Black Flags, had garrisoned the citadel and were awaiting the approach of the French. In a few days we shall obtain some definite information from the seat of war, and meanwhile, appearances would forcibly suggest that war between France and China has already practically commenced.

CITY HALL.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in, and subscribers to, the above institution was held on the afternoon of the 14th instant, in the City Hall Library.

There were present:—Messrs. F. B. Johnson, (Chairman), W. H. Forbes, F. D. Sassoon, D. Rutunjee, A. P. MacEwen, H. L. Dalrymple, and H. L. Denny, (Secretary).

The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said that he hoped that through the influence of His Excellency Governor Bowen, under the newly reconstituted Legislative Council, the City Hall would be able to re-obtain the Government grant formerly given. The Hall itself needed the support of the European community as well as that of the Chinese. Owing, however, to the present stagnation of trade, the shareholders could not expect anything from the Chinese community save their bare subscriptions. If any gentleman had any questions to ask he would be pleased to answer them.

No questions being asked, the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Forbes, proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed.

The following is the report:—

The last Annual Meeting was held on the 10th day of November, 1882.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. H. Forbes, having returned to the Colony, has resumed his seat on the Committee, which now consists of the Hon. F. B. Johnson (Chairman), Messrs. D. Rutunjee, F. D. Sassoon, W. H. Forbes, H. Hopkin, H. L. Dalrymple, and A. P. MacEwen.

STATE OF THE BUILDING.

The Committee are glad to be able to state that, according to the architect's report, the Building is in a satisfactory condition as far as white ants are concerned. The damage done by these destructive insects during the last twelve months has been repaired at a cost of about \$1,500, the smallest sum that has been expended on repairs from this cause for many years past.

The Report of Messrs. Bird and Palmer, which is annexed, shows that the woodwork of the building generally is in a sound and satisfactory condition, while the suggestions of the architects as to re-colouring the interior of the Theatre, and white-washing the walls of the basement have since the report was furnished been carried into effect at an estimated expenditure of \$178.

THE THEATRE.
The total amount earned by the letting of the Theatre during the 1st July, 1882, and the 30th June, 1883, amounted only to \$2,079.64, as against \$2,945.23 last year, thus showing a decrease from this source of income of \$865.59. The falling off appears to be explained by the fact that but one performance was given by the Amateur Dramatic Club, while the travelling companies which visited Hongkong during the season found their performances too uncommu-

crative to enable them to make their stay here very extensive. The Italian Opera Company, which, in the season 1880-81, found that they drew crowded houses, during the last season could scarcely command any audience; the chief reason apparently being that they timed their visit so as to arrive in the Colony at a time when a large number of private entertainments were in progress.

The tariff of charges for the Theatre, St. Andrew's Hall, &c., has been carefully considered by the Committee, and the charges now made appear to be the highest they can expect to receive without making them so prohibitive as to prevent travelling artists visiting Hongkong.

The Committee have been glad to grant the use of the Theatre and the St. Andrew's Hall during the last twelve months, as, in former years, for charitable purposes at nominal rates.

LIBRARY.

The visitors to the Library during the 12 months under report have somewhat decreased in number from those of the previous year, there having been only 1,235 readers between the 1st July, 1882, and the 30th June, 1883, as against 1,620 in 1881-82.

The first eight parts of the value report of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition have kindly been forwarded as a gift to the City Hall Library, and for these and several other works that have been presented, the Committee have to return their best thanks.

The proprietors of the local papers, namely the "Daily Press," the "China Mail," the "Hongkong Telegraph," and the "Government Gazette," have again to be thanked for supplying copies of their respective journals to be kept on file in the Library.

THE MUSEUM.

The Committee regret that, not having funds at their disposal, they are unable to make this part of the City Hall as attractive to many residents here as they could wish.

They are glad to say, however, that Messrs. Noronha & Co. having kindly undertaken to print a new catalogue at a greatly-reduced rate, the present contents will be more easily appreciated and understood by visitors. As the old catalogue, printed in 1876, has been so altered that its utility has been almost destroyed.

That the Museum is much appreciated by certain classes of the Community is amply testified by the fact that no less than 17,570 persons visited it between July 1st, 1882, and June 30th, 1883. Of these, 162,088 were Chinese, thus showing clearly that the rules which are in force relating to admissions are not unpopular or unnecessarily restrictive.

Considering that all the articles in the Museum have either been given or lent to the City Hall, this part of the building is, in the opinion of the Committee, in a fairly flourishing condition. About forty new presentations have been made during the last twelve months, many of the articles being of considerable interest.

The following is a list of the contributors:—Hon. W. H. Marsh, Hon. J. Russell, Messrs. Anderson, Carey, Collico, S. Cope, Davis, Denny, Ford, Hogg, Laurie, Livesey, Loong Yip, Mossop, Nelson, Orr, Rivers, Sangster, Sharp, Schomberg, Schmidt, Vincent, Wong Kum Ping.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on 30th June last was \$2,162.32, as against \$3,595.53 on the 30th June last year. To this has to be added the European subscriptions for 1883 collected since 30th June, amounting to \$600.00, and the Chinese subscriptions to \$231.00. From it must be deducted the above-mentioned sums of \$166.00 for repairs, necessitated by white ants, and \$178.00, the estimated sum to be paid for re-colouring the interior of the Theatre and white-washing the basement of the building.

The usual premia for fire insurance have been paid during the 12 months under report, and the Committee feel confident that they will be able to keep up the ordinary necessary expenditure during the next year. They cannot, however, forget that they have but a very small fund at their disposal in the event of an extraordinary repairs being necessitated by typhoons or accidents, and trust that it may be found practicable to obtain from the Government a renewal of the Government Grant, in order that the usefulness of the Institution may be maintained and extended.

CITY HALL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, FROM 30TH JUNE 1882, TO 30TH JUNE 1883.

To Balance in Hon. Treasurer's hands on 30th June, 1882	\$3,595.53
" Amount of Rent from Theatre St. Andrew's Hall, Ball Room, and Cricket Club Room, &c., for one year	3,598.01
" Amount of Rent from Chamber of Commerce for one year	600.00
" European Subscriptions collected between 30th June, 1882, and 30th June, 1883	555.00
" Chinese Subscriptions collected between 30th June, 1882, and 30th June, 1883	231.00
	\$8,513.54

By Wages, &c., for one year	\$3,264.00
" Amount paid for repairs	648.72
" Amount paid for Gas	953.60
" Attendance of Fire Brigade, Museum Sundries, and Office expenses, including fees to architect and fire appliances for the Theatre	914.00
" Insurance premium on the building	1,000.00
" Balance	4,162.32
	\$8,513.54

SURVEY REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE CITY HALL.

The whole of the building has been thoroughly examined, with the result that except in the basement and main roof few traces of white ants have been found.

The following are the repairs we have thought it necessary to carry out:—In the Theatre, 10 feet of the roof were found to be decayed, and the decayed beams under the gallery were found to be in a thoroughly rotten state. With these exceptions, the whole of the building is in a satisfactory condition.

All the other floors have, in their turn, been examined and found perfectly sound, one joint only in the Theatre requires renewing.

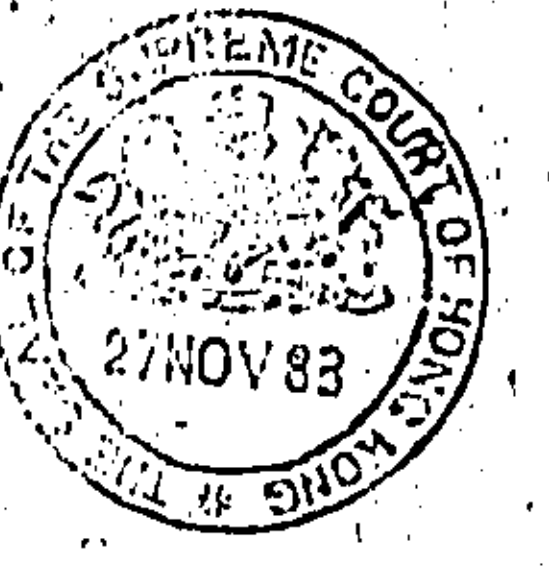
In the roof, where repairs have been made, all the traces of the timber show no signs of the presence of white ants.

Generally, the Building is in a most satisfactory condition as far as the white ants are concerned, but we have to call the attention of the Committee to the decay state of the walls, &c., in the inhabited part of the basement. We think that something should be done, in re-colouring the Theatre, the painting on the walls, &c., being in many parts in a most dilapidated condition. The following Estimate is for repairs found necessary after the above inspection of the Building:—

By F. B. JOHNSON, Chairman.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 571.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, November 13th, 1883, JOHN LIVERSEY, eldest son of John Bowry Liversey, Liverpool, to HARRIET, only daughter of William Gotts, Liverpool.

On the 13th November, at the Roman Catholic Church, Amoy, and before R. J. Forrest, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Amoy, WILLIAM J. ALLAN, Imperial Maritime Customs, to MARGARET MARY, only daughter of the late Capt. David Melville, of Dundee, Scotland.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd November, the wife of Captain T. C. DEMPISTER, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 5th October, at Leighton House, Trumpington, Cambridge, ROBERT SAYLE, Esq., J.P., aged 67 years.

On the morning of the 23rd instant, at 2.45, at his residence, No. 2, Blue Buildings, Mr. FREDERICK DEGENAER, of Stockholm, Sweden, aged 56 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

THE mortal remains of Mr. FREDERICK DEGENAER, whose death was briefly chronicled in the obituary column of our issue of the 23rd instant, were consigned to their last resting place in the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon in the presence of a considerable number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Mr. DEGENAER, who was a Swede by birth, had been a resident in Hongkong for many years, and prior to the opening of the Suez Canal occupied a somewhat prominent position in mercantile circles, being a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce and having a very large connection amongst the foreign, especially French, shipping interests. After the decline of the sailing-ship traffic, Mr. DEGENAER's business gradually left him, a result for which he could not altogether be held blameless; however, when prosperous times had become mere reminiscences of the past, he was appointed the agent at this port for the Hoppe of Canton's fleet of revenue cruisers, a position he retained until a comparatively recent date, when he commenced business as a wine merchant and general commission agent. Fortune did not, however, smile on him, and repeated reverses and disappointments—the hope deferred which is so truly said to make the heart sick—gradually undermined his health, and it soon became apparent to his friends that the end was near. A few weeks ago he was compelled to enter the Government Civil Hospital, and it was then thought his time was come; however, the arrival in the Far East of his old friend Mr. JEAN DUPUIS, the celebrated French explorer of the Red River, had a wonderful effect on the sturdy veteran, and his familiar figure was again seen for a short time on the streets where it had been a conspicuous landmark for about a quarter of a century. It was, unfortunately, but a flash in the pan, a temporary reaction brought on by excitement and delusive expectations, for although

Mr. DEGENAER, sick even unto death, was borne to his residence in Praya East, where the thoughtfulness of his neighbours, Colonel Moser, U.S. Consul, and the kindly ministrations of the French sisters of the *Arche de la Sainte Enfance* enabled the dying man to pass his last hours on earth in tranquillity and comparative comfort. Early yesterday morning death's pale flag was waving over all that remained of FREDERICK DEGENAER.

As the gentleman whose death we have just chronicled was not in any sense of the word eminent, or a public character who had made a mark on the age in which he lived, it may be asked why we should depart from our usual custom and think it necessary to sketch even so briefly as we have done, the biography of an ordinary citizen who lived only for himself, and died without having established a title of a claim to public gratitude or recognition. Thereby hangs a tale, which, at this crisis in the local affairs of France and China, is worth re-telling. Strange as it may seem, had it not been for the comparatively unknown Hongkong merchant, whose honorable career and sad and untimely death we have just referred to, it is extremely probable that the French Republic and the Empire of China would not at the present moment be on the brink of letting loose the dogs of war, to run riot in blood on the fertile plains and dismal swamps of Tonquin. There can be no doubt whatever that the ambition of France was, in the first instance, practically directed towards the conquest of the Red River, and the Tonquin delta by the achievements of that daring explorer, or adventurer, or pirate—*qu'il nommer, loi s'envenime*—Monsieur JEAN DUPUIS. It is equally certain that but for the aid lent by Mr. FREDERICK DEGENAER, the Dupuis expedition would never have been able to leave Hongkong. It was Mr. DEGENAER's money which enabled Dupuis to fit out his vessels in this colony, and it is a standing, as it will be a lasting, disgrace to France that not one single cent of this loan, either in the shape of principal or interest, was ever repaid. It was a trifling sum to a wealthy Government—a matter of some eight thousand dollars—but it was no trifle to a poor merchant, broken in health and fortune, struggling against adversity. It will, no doubt, be advanced that the French Government cannot be held responsible for liabilities incurred by Mr. Dupuis; but

this position cannot, in common honesty, be maintained for a single moment. The French Government reaped the full advantages of Dupuis' daring enterprise—such as they were and are—it undertook the responsibilities of conquering the country which Dupuis was compelled by force to hand over to the officers of the Republic, and by availing itself of the fruits of the adventurer's labors it also made itself responsible for his liabilities.

We have not heard the direct physical cause of Mr. DEGENAER's death. Doubtless medical science can give it a Latin name, satisfactory to the profession but meaningless to the world at large. However, not to put too fine a point on it, and taking a practical and common-sense view of the matter, we have no hesitation in placing our firm opinion on record that the unfortunate gentleman died of what is generally known as a broken heart, brought on by misfortune and scandalous neglect. From our heart of hearts we honestly believe that if Dupuis had received just compensation from his government he would have repaid the great obligations he owed to the man who nearly a dozen years ago proved his most steadfast and valuable friend and supporter. But so far as we can learn, the French authorities have persistently refused to recognise Dupuis' claims, with the result that the explorer himself, Mr. DEGENAER, and several others who had money in the famous enterprise, have been miserably victimized. It is not for us to say what measure of responsibility falls on the government of France for the neglect, the ignoble repudiation of liabilities which national honor should have at once recognised, to which Mr. DEGENAER's death must be mainly attributed. And after all, what is the value of a human life, more or less, to a civilised government in this advanced age? Absolutely nothing—except, when self interest intervenes, or as a convenient excuse for making political capital. But yet France would have been no poorer, and the famed "tricolor" would have borne one stain the less had FREDERICK DEGENAER's just claim been settled years ago. Nor can we acquit Dupuis of all blame in the matter; he fought a hard battle in his own interests, and it will not add to his fame with future generations that he complacently allowed the man who ruined himself and risked his all in furnishing the shew of war for the expedition which brought him before the world, to live for years in penury and to die at last, broken-down and helpless, amongst strangers.

MESSRS. ROGUE & Co.'s steamer *Namvian* and the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s *Volga* arrived this morning (the 26th instant) from Haiphong, which port they left on Friday. Very little news of importance regarding current affairs in Tonquin has come to hand. When the steamers left Haiphong the French troops were reported to be in readiness for the projected advance on Bachninh, but no definite or reliable information could be obtained, as the French authorities were particularly reticent as to what was intended, or had actually taken place. A considerable amount of alarm was felt in P.T. owing to a large number of Annamese—and also Black Flags according to report—being in the neighbourhood. An attack on the town, which is very poorly defended, was expected almost nightly.

Particulars of the attack on Hai-duong, already reported, were substantially correct. The Annamese and Chinese mustered in strong force on the morning of the 17th instant, and after burning a portion of the town, made a desperate attack on the citadel. A Chinese correspondent, a passenger by the *Namvian*, informs us that the French suffered severe losses in killed and wounded, and that but for the opportune arrival of the gunboat *Lynx*, the citadel must have fallen. The Annamese and Chinese troops retired only a short distance, and were said to be waiting reinforcements for a further attack.

War seems at last to have commenced in real earnest in Tonquin, and there can now be no doubt that the brunt of the fighting on the side of the so-called rebels is being borne by regular Chinese soldiers. It is believed in Haiphong that the attack on Bachninh, planned by Admiral COUVERT, will fall owing to the overpowering numbers of the Chinese, the strength of the fortifications, and the almost insuperable difficulties presented by the unfavorable character of the country for military operations. The citadel is said to be strongly fortified, mounting a number of Krupp's powerful guns, and defended by a large force of well-armed Chinese regulars. In addition to the Annamese and the main body of the Black Flags. The troops under Admiral COUVERT, available for the capture by assault of this important position, are said to be far too few for what is admitted to be a desperate undertaking; this is owing to the French army being subdivided into a number of detachments, garrisoning various posts throughout the country. However, as the orders from Paris are to advance at once, the attack will, no doubt, be made, if it has not been made already, without waiting for additional reinforcements, and, as we have already hinted, the French officers themselves are dubious of the result.

A copy of the *North China Daily News*, a paper which claims to have reliable sources of information on all matters affecting the Chinese Government, received this morning, contains the following translation of a secret decree issued in the name of the Emperor of China:

"The Head of the Black Flags, is hereby appointed Generalissimo of Tonquin. All funds and munitions of war will be supplied by the Chinese Government as needed. The military

forces of Yunnan are to be placed under the command of T'ang Chiung, Governor of Yunnan, and he is hereby instructed to proceed to the frontier, to join the Black Flags, and to fight the French. The other provinces—Kuangtung, Kuang-si, etc.—are to provide for protecting the frontier of China, but these are not to go beyond. The Governor-General of the Liang Kuang, and the Governors of Kuang-si and Yunnan are to raise funds for the war as required." Our Shanghai contemporary does not state in what manner, or by whose influence, this extraordinary document fell into its hands; however, although there are possibly errors of detail, the decree may, we think, be safely accepted as being substantially correct. Its meaning is evident. As we have contended from the first, China had never the remotest intention of abandoning her claims of suzerainty over Annam and Tonquin; she tried diplomacy, and as that failed she has thrown off the mask, and will decide the dispute by the stern wager of battle.

CRICKET.

IRELAND vs. THE WORLD.

What was expected to prove an interesting match between teams representing Ireland and "The World" respectively, was commenced on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon, the 16th instant, in fine cricketing weather and on a first rate wicket. Hynes, who captained the representatives of the Emerald Isle, won the toss for choice of innings, and very discreetly elected to bat in the defense. It was a regular batsmen's day, and "The World" having most feeble contingent of bowling talent, besides failing to shine conspicuously in the field, were treated to an afternoon's outing which must have taxed their patience and endurance considerably. As the ground is at present arranged, with a fence running round the entire circle, fielding, as generally understood at home, is only to a very slight extent exhibited in a Hongkong cricket match. All hits, big or little, unless driven straight to the fielders' hands, become boundary hits; the fielders have no running today, and the batsmen the most trifling of pedestrian work. This system may be very convenient for our local cricketers, but it is really like playing the noble game in a racquet court—and it is not legitimate cricket. No doubt, there are inconveniences running out all hits, Queen's Road being frequently crowded with chairs and jinnickas, but we should certainly say that it would be much better of the two evils to choose the lesser one and only have one boundary, that to the westward of the Pavilion side of the ground. However, to return to yesterday's game, the Irishmen retained possession of the wickets the entire afternoon, and when stumps were drawn for the night had scored at the rate of 54 runs for three 2's and singles. De Chair was next man in, and assisted Rice to raise the total to 101, in spite of repeated changes of bowling; Dobson, Bell-Irving and Porter each having a turn, when the last corner scooped one into the hands of Johnston at point, and made way for Coxon. Rice here gave a rather hard chance off Porter to short leg, which was not accepted, and in recognition of this let-off, scored 4 and a 2 from the next two balls. The score sheet showed 237, then Rice at length got his *putt*, giving Coxon that chance off Porter's bowling, which was smartly taken. The left hander had credited himself with just four short of the century, a hard hit innings which included one 4, and sixteen 3's. Coxon and Bunbury kept up their wickets until gunfire, when the first man was clean bowled by Bell-Irving for an excellently compiled 24, five wickets being down for 252, of which Bunbury (not out) had made 16 in five hits, two 5's, one 3, one 2, and a single.

Play was resumed shortly after eleven o'clock this forenoon, (November 17th), Bunbury and Stoford continuing the batting for Ireland. The bowling was again rather loose, and the "tail" of the team was not so good as yesterday. The wickets fell in the following order: six for 283, seven and eight for 300, nine for 315, ten for 321 and eleven for 322. Bunbury showed good cricket for his 25; and Stoford (16); Dr. Pike (not out, 16), and Lloyd (5) all played well. Bell-Irving accounted for the last three wickets, Fogarty and Waring succumbing to consecutive balls. His full analysis reads: 34 balls for 27 runs and 4 wickets. Johnston had 2 wickets for 32 runs, St. Croix, 3 for 28 and Porter one for 23. The large amount of 34 extras was a feature of the innings.

With the gigantic total of 322 runs to tackle, St. Croix sent in Johnston and Hare, the Irish captain deputizing Coxon and De Chair to open the bowling. Both batsmen played a good game, and runs came freely from both bowlers; Hare was bowled by Hynes with the total at 86 after scoring 38 (including seven 3's) by sterling cricket, and then a "not" set in. Bell-Irving was sent back by Hynes at 100, Gordon had to retire without troubling the scorers at 101, and Stoford and Dobson also failed to stay; the veteran "Willum" accounting for the last two wickets. Four for 112, and five for 114. Hendry played a lively game, while he stayed with Johnston, but after putting together 16 he succumbed to a catch by Rice off De Chair, and six wickets were down for a grand total of 148. Johnston had been exhibiting such excellent cricket and appeared to have taken such an exact measure of the bowling that, with several reliable batsmen in reserve and nothing in the shape of a "tail" to the team, the World had still some hopes of at least saving the match; but when St. Croix, after getting his eye well on the ball, was thrown out by Travers, after scoring only 7, matters looked gloomy; and then the uncertainty of cricket was once

more demonstrated. When Porter became Johnston's partner the score stood at 173, and when the last man was given out stumped, by a glaring blunder on the part of the umpire, the telegraph board showed 240 for eight wickets, of which the retiring batsman had contributed 129—twenty nine 3's, five 2's and singles—by one of the soundest displays of sterling cricket seen on the ground this season. Johnston's cutting was especially good, and on returning to the pavilion the hero of the day was enthusiastically applauded. Whyte had no sooner joined Porter than the Buff was bowled off his legs by Pike for a smashing 34, which included half a dozen threes. Greaves was next man in, the light at this time being very deceptive, but both men managed to keep their wickets intact, the match eventually ending in a draw. The World scored 248 for 9 wickets against Ireland's 322, so that the honors were pretty evenly divided, especially considering that Johnston was erroneously given out. Hynes distinguished himself with the ball for Ireland, scoring 27 overs, 7 maidens for 66 runs and 4 wickets. Rice bowled 29 overs, one maiden, taking two wickets at a cost of 23 runs; De Chair had one wicket for 21 and Travers, who was clean out of form, one for 44.

The following are the full scores:—

IRELAND.	
FIRST WINNERS.	
Mr. W. Hynes, c Hendry, b St. Croix	34
Mr. H. G. Rice, c Gordon, b Porter	26
Mr. P. J. De Chair, b Greaves	21
Mr. E. P. Do Bell, R.N., c Johnston	16
Mr. G. S. Coxon, b Chair-Irving	24
Lieut. V. T. Burnaby, b Johnston	24
Lieut. F. G. Stopford, R.N., c Irving, b Johnston	16
Mr. W. W. Pike, b Johnston	16
Lieut. C. P. Lloyd, c Dobson, b St. Croix	23
Mr. G. W. Gibbins, R.N., c Greaves, b Irving	22
Mr. T. W. Fogarty, b Irving	0
Mr. W. Irving, b Irving	1
FURTHER.	

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Business has been very quiet in the Share Market this morning. Banks have fallen to 183 premium at which rate the scrip has changed hands, leaving off with further sellers at that figure. Nothing else came under our notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—183 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—183 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$620 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$721 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.
Canton Insurance Company—Limited—\$115 per share.
Yantai Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share, sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357 1/2 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$51 per share, premium, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtenture)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—par.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight 3/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/8 1/2
ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4/6 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight 4/7 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight 7 1/2

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, high touch (without choice) per picul, \$535
OLD MALWA, high touch (without choice) per picul, \$585
NEW PATNA, high touch (first choice) per chest, \$565
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest, \$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest, \$562 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest, \$565
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest, \$567 1/2
OLD PATNA, per chest, \$592 1/2
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest, \$557 1/2
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$485
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$480
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul, \$465 @ \$522

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

YESTERDAY,	
Barometer—P.M.	30.08
Thermometer—P.M.	79.0
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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Clouds	Weather	Remarks
30.08	79.0	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.
Thermometer attached	71.0	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.
Direction of Wind	W	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.
Force of Wind	4	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.
Clouds	5	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.
Weather	Cloudy	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.
Remarks	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.	W	W	4	5	Cloudy	Barometer level of the sea in fathoms, tens and hundreds.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALICE MARY, British bark, 301, J. Davis, 26th Nov.—Newchwang 15th Nov., Beans—Chinese.
GLENFINLAS, British steamer, 1,407, A. J. Jacobs, 27th Nov.—London 14th October, and Singapore 20th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BENLARIO, British steamer, 1,482, Clark, 27th Nov.—London 12th October, and Singapore 20th Nov., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
ESMERALDA, British steamer, 335, G. Wright, 27th Nov.—Manila 24th Nov., General.—Russell & Co.
PILOT FISH, Spanish steamer, Bernardo Vbi, 27th Nov.—Manila 24th November, Ballast.—Remedios & Co.
MARIE, German bark, 465, H. Island, 27th Nov.—Newchwang 16th November, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Medusa, Austro-Hungarian str., for Singapore, Kwangtung, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
DEPARTURES.
November 27, *Adia*, Danish str., for Holhow.
November 27, *Ping-on*, British str., for Holhow.
November 27, *Rajaratnannhar*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
November 27, *Gordon Castle*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
November 27, *Triumph*, German steamer, for Canton.
November 27, *Medusa*, Austro-Hungarian str., for Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.
November 27, *Verona*, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Benlario*, str., from Singapore, &c.—30 Chinese.
Per *Glenfinlas*, str., from London, &c.—Miss Carr, and 89 Chinese on deck.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila.—Captain Hamlin and Mr. Jules, 14 Europeans on deck, and 100 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per *Adia*, str., for Holhow.—1 European and 20 Chinese.
Per *Ping-on*, str., for Holhow.—15 Chinese.
Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Simons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ferreira, Mr. and Mrs. Paul King, and Mr. E. Labusiere, from Hongkong. From London.—Mrs. Blair, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Boucher, Messrs. Murray, Walley, Sturman, and Barnett. From Brindisi.—Mr. Sang. From Bombay.—Mr. J. Bell. From Singapore.—Mr. J. Ottosen.
Per *Namoa*, str., for Swatow.—Dr. Casland, Miss Scott, and Miss Mann.
Per *Amoy*—Mr. F. Chomley.
Per *Foochow*—Mr. F. W. Barff.
Per *Taiwan*—Mr. Neil Currie.
Per *Taiwan*—Mr. and Mrs. Ede.
Per *Glascow*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. T. S. Higgins.

Per *Compta*, str., for Saigon, &c.—Messrs. Leaudier and 150 Chinese.
Per *Takachiho Maru*, str., for Nagasaki, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Traup, Mr. and Mrs. Bissett, Dr. Griffiths, Captain Davidson, and 4 steerage.
Per *Verona*, str., from Hongkong.—Mr. R. I. Cresswell, for Colombo. For Calcutta.—Messrs. F. N. Platt and Wm. Irving.
Per *Suez*—Messrs. F. N. Woolston and Miss S. H. Woolston.
Per *Venice*—Messrs. Ashburner and C. J. Martin.
Per *London*—Colonel H. Parnell, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Arderne, and Mrs. Renwick and child.
Per *Marseilles*—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cave-Thomas.
Per *Shanghai*—Messrs. M. Larkin and M. G. Bowen and servant, for Singapore. For Bombay—Rev. W. Haggis. For London.—Rev. J. H. Sedgwick, child, and amah. For Marseilles.—Messrs. R. L. Head and J. H. B. Allen.
Per *Yokohama*—Mr. and Mrs. Lucy, Miss M. Lockyer, and Mr. G. Mayezono, for London.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on the 24th instant. Had fine monsoon throughout the passage. The steamer *Pilot Fish* in tow from Manila.
The British steamship *Benlario* reports left London on the 12th ultimo, and Singapore on the 20th instant. The first part had strong head wind and heavy rain; the latter part had fresh Easterly wind and high sea.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
10, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
10, Chinkiang, British str., from Hongkong.
10, Luzon, American ship, from New York.
10, Gitanilla, British bark, from Hakodate.
10, Daniel, German bark, from Nagasaki.
10, Wha-on, British steamer, from Hankow.
10, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
10, Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, from Hongkong.
10, Kwa-hing, Chinese steamer, from a cruise.
10, Tun-shin, British steamer, from Ningpo.
10, Yang-tung, Chinese str., from Wenchow.
10, Fekin, British steamer, from Hankow.
10, Keelung, British steamer, from Swatow.
10, Hwai-yuen, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
10, Cockchafer, British gunboat, from H'kong.
10, Baikal, Russian str., from Vladivostok.
10, Fuh-wo, British steamer, from Hankow.
10, Fooksong, British steamer, from H'kong.
DEPARTURES.
10, Yangtze, British str., for Hongkong.
10, Ichang, British steamer, for Hankow.
10, Mei-foo, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.
10, Ajax, British steamer, for London.
10, Tamsui, British steamer, for Chefoo.
10, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
10, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, for Fookchow.
10, Kung-wo, British steamer, for Hankow.
10, W. C. de Vries, British str., for Hankow.
10, Waverley, British steamer, for Tientsin.
10, Tun-shin, British steamer, for Ningpo.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, & Fookchow.—Per *Kwangtung*, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Nagasaki, H'kong, and Yokohama.—Per *Khuva*, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Atlanta*, on Sunday, the 2nd Dec., at 9 A.M.
For Kutar and Sandakan.—Per *Albany*, on Monday, the 3rd Dec., at 3.30 P.M.
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c.—Per *Suez*, on Tuesday, the 4th Dec., at 3.30 P.M.
For Singapore, Mauritius, Natal, and Cape Colonies.—Per *India*, on Wednesday, the 5th Dec., at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO," will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd proximo, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—At 2.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
At 2.30 P.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet, with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STAMPAERS.

CHOLANTON, British steamer, 1,232, James Clark, 21st November.—Nagasaki 17th November, Coal.—Stemsen & Co.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American steamer, 3,548, R. R. Searle, 26th Nov.—San Francisco 24th October, and Yokohama 19th Nov.—P. M. S. S. Co.
CORTIC, British steamer, 2,788, Kidley, 9th Nov.—San Francisco 11th October, and Yokohama 24th November, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
DANUBE, British steamer, 561, J. Newton, 22nd November.—Bangkok 12th November, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
DE HAY, British steamer, 1,023, J. J. Lee, 25th Nov.—Nagasaki 20th Nov., Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
EMUY, Spanish steamer, 410, Rementeria, 30th Nov.—Manila 27th June, General.—Remedios & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
HOIHOW, British steamer, 886, A. Warden, 23rd Nov.—Swatow 22nd Nov., General.—Huttenfeld & Swire.—Aberdeen Dock.
JULIETA, Spanish steamer, 376, J. Arias, 21st November.—Manila 18th Nov., General.—Melchers & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
KIANG-PING, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. N. Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.
KHIVA, British steamer, 1,419, P. Harris, 25th Nov.—Yokohama 18th Nov., Mails and General.—P. O. S. N. Co.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 24th Nov.—Bangkok 17th Nov., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 688, M. Young, 25th Nov.—Fookchow 21st Nov., Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. LaPraik & Co.
LUSITANIA, German steamer, 788, C. P. Nickelsen, 13th November.—Swatow 12th Nov., General.—Captain.—Kowloon Dock.
NAM-YAN, French steamer, 435, Lerende, 26th Nov.—Haiphong 23rd Nov., General.—A. R. Marty.
OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Christiansen, 23rd Nov.—Newchwang and Swatow 22nd Nov.—Stemsen & Co.
SELEMBRIA, British steamer, 1,992, Fowler, 16th November.—Amoy 15th November, General.—Russell & Co.
SUZ, British steamer, 1,300, Geo. Ainslie, 21st Nov.—Sydney 26th October, and Port Darwin 10th Nov., Coals.—Russell & Co.
TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,009, Wm. Carter, 20th Nov.—Melbourne, Sydney, and Port Darwin 15th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TROMP, Dutch steamer, 137, A. S. Roe, 11th October.—Celebes 27th September, Victoria Foundry.
VOLGA, French steamer, 1,003, Benois, 26th Nov.—Haiphong 23rd November, General.—Messageries Maritimes.
VORTIGER, British steamer, 908, J. Brown, 21st October.—Calcutta, and Singapore 20th October, General.—Ah Yon.
WINGGANO, British steamer, 1,517, W. H. Jackson, 25th Nov.—Glasgow 1st October, and Singapore 17th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ANTIOCH, American bark, 956, J. D. Wyman, 25th Nov.—Newcastle, N.S.W., and Oct. Coals.—Order.
ASTORIA, British brig, 211, Samuel Cox, 46th September.—Nagasaki.—Captain.
BILL SIMPSON, British bark, 432, Brown, 26th Nov.—Bangkok 17th October, General.—Chinese.
BONITO, German bark, 524, H. Haars, 18th Nov.—Newchwang 9th Nov., Beans.—Wieler & Co.
BOTHWELL CASTLE, British bark, 592, James Romney, 26th October.—Newchwang 12th October, Beans.—Chune Cheong Hong.
COMET, German ship, 1,083, Siegert, and Nov.—Cardiff 23rd June, Coals.
FRANCISCA, German bark, 368, H. R. Gortard, 15th Nov.—Newchwang and Amoy 15th Nov.—Wieler & Co.
GESINE BROWN, German bark, 400, Laumann, 14th November.—Swatow 10th Nov., Ballast.—Wieler & Co.
HANS, German bark, 499, L. O. M. Dencken, 25th Nov.—Newchwang 14th Nov., General.—Wieler & Co.
HAYDN BROWN, American bark, 822, C. H. Hevener, 15th Oct.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st August, Coals.—Russell & Co.
HELENA, British bark, 556, C. Hansen, 25th Nov.—Newchwang 15th November, Beans.—Stemsen & Co.
HINDOO, German bark, 341, J. C. Mathelien, 12th November.—Newchwang 29th Oct.—Wieler & Co.
J. A. BORDLAND, American bark, 655, Y. A. Kent, 8th September.—Newcastle 6th July, Coal.—Russell & Co.
JOHN M. Clark, American bark, 719, Cennant, 24th Nov.—New York 4th June, Kerosine Oil.—Captain.
LILLY GRACE, Hawaiian bark, 342, Samuel R. Hughes, 13th Nov.—San Francisco 6th Sept., Flour.—Russell & Co.
MARY STUART, British bark, 484, G. M. Thompson, 25th Nov.—Singapore 19th Oct., Timber.—Captain.
MATHIAS, German bark, 355, Tonniger, 23rd Nov.—Newchwang 14th Nov., Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
M. SELCHAN, Danish bark, 447, O. Gerstenburg, 23rd Nov.—Newchwang 14th Nov., Beans.—Wieler & Co.
MOUNT LEBANON, British bark, 530, Chas. H. Nelson, 12th Oct.—Whampoa 11th Oct.—Rosario & Co.—Repairing at Cosmopolitan Dock.
N. GIBSON, Amer. bark, 720, F. C. Bailey, 3rd November.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th Sept., Coal.—Bain & Co., Limited.
ONIDA, American ship, 1,110, Carver, 27th October.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 28th August, Coal.—Russell & Co.—Kowloon Dock.
OSAKA, British bark, 327, Lowe, 23rd Nov.—London 31st July, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
OTTO, German ship, 1,205, Fortmann, 31st Oct.—Shanghai 26th October, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
SACHIN, American ship, 1,380, Small, 4th Nov.—Cardiff 9th June, Coal.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
SPARKS, American schooner, 85, Chas. Vincent, 26th Nov.—from Chungking.—W. H. Ray.
S. S. RIDGWAY, Amer. bark, 835, E. H. Towns, 12th Sept.—Bangkok 15th August, General.—Chinese.
FRANCE BROTHERS, British bark, 366, Kahlke, 1st Sept.—Quilmes 21st August, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
FRANCOIS ROUSSE, German ship, 1,730, T. C. Meyer, 15th Nov.—New York 1st June, Kerosine Oil.—Order.
TAMBOUR, American ship, 1,261, W. C. Warren, 14th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th April, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
WILLOWHILL, American bark, 1,000, Chas. F. Sawyer, 21st Sept.—Nagasaki 14th Sept., Coal.—M. S. S. S. Co.
WM. MARSHALL, British bark, 388, R. Kindred, 1st October.—Newchwang 18th September, Beans.—Russell & Co.
ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Lopez, 2nd August.—Cardiff 4th April, Coal.—O. & O. S. N. Co.—Cosmopolitan Dock.

CANTON.

ATLANTA, German steamer, 788, Pfaff, 22nd November.—Newchwang 13th Nov., and Chefoo 16th, General.—Beans.—Stemsen & Co.
NINPO, British steamer, 761, R. Cass, 24th Nov.—Shanghai 20th November, General.—Stemsen & Co.
PEKING, British steamer, 954, G. Heutemann, 26th Nov.—Shanghai 23rd Nov., General.—Stemsen & Co.
POSANG, British steamer, 983, Irvine, 25th Nov.—Shanghai 22nd Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, Schult, 25th Nov.—Newchwang 17th Nov., Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

WHAMPOA.

CARI, Ritter, German bark, 595, C. Mahl, 19th Nov.—Chefoo 12th November, Beans and General.—Stemsen & Co.
ERIKONG, German bark, 455, A. Nausch, 20th November.—Newchwang 6th Nov., Beans.—Stemsen & Co.
JACOBINE, German bark, 417, C. H. Christiansen, 23rd Nov.—Newchwang 14th Nov., Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
OMEGA, British bark, 480, James Morrison, 15th November.—Newchwang 10th Nov., Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
RAMIER, French brig, 280, Savary, 16th Nov.—Newchwang and November, Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Chas. Hicks, Hankow.
Audacious, double-screw iron frigate, Captain R. E. Tracey, Nagasaki.
Champion, corvette, 14 guns, Captain A. T. Powell, Hongkong.
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain H. N. Hippley, Hongkong.
Cocheur, gunboat, 4 guns, Commander R. L. Groom, Tientsin.
Curacao, corvette, 14 guns, Captain Anstruther, Shanghai.
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. Elliott, Hongkong.
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.
Espoir, gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Gamble, Japan.
Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskey, Hongkong.
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander J. Hope, Singapore.
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuinn, Shanghai.
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander E. Hotham, Chefoo.
Linnit, British gunboat, 5 guns, Commander J. G. Jones, Canton.
Maggie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Hon. F. Verker, Sunda Straits.
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, E. Hotham, in reserve, Hongkong.
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander Bickford, Singapore.
Sapphire, corvette, 9 guns, Commander John R. T. Fullerton, Korea.
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander W. C. Collier, Hongkong.
Twoed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.
Vigilant, paddle dispatch-vessel, 2 guns, Commander Maxwell, Shanghai.
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Hongkong.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Vladivostok.
Cher, French gunboat, Commander Lafon, Hongkong.
Enterprise, American corvette, Commander A. S. Baker, Nagasaki.
Ermak, Russian transport, Captain Koltchou, Japan.
Essex, American gun-vessel, 6 guns, Captain McCormack, Nagasaki.
Gornostal, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.
Hamelin, French cruiser, Commander H. Rouston, Haiphong.
Ilis, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, Hongkong.
Junata, American corvette, Commander P. F. Harrington, Canton.
Keraint, French corvette, Commander Beaumont, Hongkong.
Leipzig, German corvette, 16 guns, Captain Herbig, Nagasaki.
Legaspi, Spanish transport, Commander Valenti, Shanghai.
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Canton.
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Nagasaki.
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Moltoft, Vladivostok.
Nacasin, Russian corvette, Captain Kalageras, Yokohama.
Nere, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Alondri, Vladivostok.
Opitchnik, Russian cruiser, Commander B. Ivashentsov, Swatow.
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Chefoo.
Pencolita, American frigate, Captain H. Eaben, Hongkong.
Richmond, American frigate, 14 guns, Captain Skerrett, Yokohama.
Skobelet, Russian corvette, Captain Blandareff, Yokohama.
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Boyle, Nagasaki.
Stein, German man-of-war, Commander Noeltz, Singapore.
Slossch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain Buchholtz, Hongkong.
Tamera, Portuguese gunboat, Commander da Costa Cabral, Macao.
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck, Singapore.
Tourville, French frigate, 27 guns, Captain Bose, Amoy.
Triumphante, French corvette, 17 guns, Captain Baum, Amoy.
Victorieuse, French frigate, 14 guns, Captain de la Batie, Hongkong.
Villars, French corvette, 15 guns, Captain M. Dewater, Shanghai.
Volta, French corvette, Captain Fournier, Yokohama.
Vorobek, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Molchenko, Vladivostok.
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander von Raven, Shanghai.

Intimations.

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has bottled without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & CO., VARIETY STORE, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [589]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor, Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [501]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

WANTED TO RENT. A LARGE STABLE. Apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 24th October, 1883.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!! THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

FOR SALE. CIGARS of all Brands and from every known factory in Manila, are constantly being received. Owing to the peculiarly advantageous position of the Underigned in regard to the CIGAR trade with Manila, he now offers Cigars of all brands, fully matured and ready for immediate smoking. Quality Guaranteed. JOSE M. BASA, No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th October, 1883. [343]

"WAI SAN YAT PO." A DAILY CHINESE NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the Coast Ports. Subscription, FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. The above high-class native paper is an excellent medium for Advertisers at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,100 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor, LUK-KE SHUN, No. 9, Gough Street, Hongkong 17th September, 1883. [703]

A H O Y. HOY LEE. MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Cost's a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [864]

LING SHING. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's RAPID BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255]

Y. E. U. Q. A. SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 53, C. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONG KONG. [596]

CHEONG WO, TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER. BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. MODERATE PRICES. DEALER IN CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, FINE HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS FOR EXPORTATION. Note the address. No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [599]

G. H. E. N. A. M. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH WATCHMAKER. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. [518]

Intimations.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL BE READY ON JANUARY 1st.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, NORTH BORNEO, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

The above work will be published at the Office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, the Philippine Islands, British North Borneo, and the Philippine Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between RUSSIA AND CHINA, AND BRAZIL AND CHINA.

THE KOREAN TREATY, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

ing the whole training we had a sickness of *Torpedo*, *Shoreline*, and others that, as usually, as well as it is noticed that the *Mercury* has now nothing to say on this head, but claims credit. What it is not entitled to. Faithful Tout says that on race day he found out about *Piccadilly*. Any one but an idiot would have found it out long before, merely from seeing the ponies gallop. Did Faithful Tout ever see *Piccadilly* gallop? I have many times; and never saw him beaten; and so far from the stable not knowing the best of their lot, they considered the St. Leger would be a match between *Triumph* and *Piccadilly*. Mr. Ashurst's stable certainly, and no other stable with the slightest pretension to knowing the quantity of beans it requires to make five, would pay the slightest attention to any advice appearing in the *Mercury*, and I am quite sick of being informed that *Billingsgate* is a kept over griffin when he was purchased just before the races, and he came near not being entered at all. I quite agree with Faithful Tout that it is better to let the public form their own opinion and thereby give them a slight chance of sometimes hitting the truth. I write feelingly on the subject, as I am one of a lot who were foolish enough to be guided by Faithful Tout, and thereby lost a pot, besides making myself

A GRUMBLER.

Lord Charles is evidently anxious to see us the name of perfection and yet he makes no attempt to amend his own glaring faults. Will his lordship forgive me for reminding him that the mistakes and follies of others are commonly most ridiculous to those who are themselves superlatively foolish! It is quite true that it would be easier to endow a fool with intellect than to persuade him that he had none, so I have no intention of attempting an impossible or of needlessly wounding a worthy old gentleman's feelings. "Live and let live" is an excellent motto in all phases of life in this weary world of ours, and in no line of business is its application more *appropos* than in the arduous duties appertaining to journalism. An honest and well-meaning journalist, an indefatigable purveyor of news for the public, has quite enough troubles and worries to meet in his daily contact with the outer world, without having to encounter factious annoyances from his "professional brethren." One word more and I have done. The *Shanghai Mercury*, as I have shown in the above extracts, is not such a perfect specimen of a newspaper that it can afford to throw mud at the shortcomings of its neighbours. And now, Lord Charles, it is your turn.

"Wanted, a secretary for the race club—one who can spell preferred" appears as an advertisement in a Western Australian paper. The last racing secretary whose club was the swerving friendship it was the privilege of the Sydney *Bulletin* to enjoy, lived about seven or eight hundred miles from the Archer River, up North. He was much looked up to locally on account of his scholarship; but the admiration culminated into obsequiousness, when, the day before the races, he hailed up a dozen of the following placards—

"No dogs allowed on the course. Owners to keep inside the races."
AN OLD SPORTSMAN.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1883.

COREA.

FUSAN, 15th November, 1883.
Having recently paid a visit to Seoul, I send you a brief account in the hope that it may prove interesting to your numerous readers. The approaches to the entrance of the Salae River can only be safely made during daylight, at present; there is abundance of water and a good channel, but the narrowness of rocks and shoals will prevent navigators entering the mouth of the river at night. The proper name of the point of the Salae River is Che-mul-po, situated within the prefecture of Jenchuan. I remained a day at Che-mul-po to recruit after a strong passage from Nagasaki, being at the same time a guest of Mr. Stripling, Commissioner of Customs, whose well-known hospitality and kindness soon fitted me for the journey to Seoul. While at Che-mul-po I noticed a fine large piece of ground, on which hundreds of Korean coolies were at work levelling and terracing; it was being laid out for a foreign settlement. The Japanese Government have already built a handsome Consulate, in a capital position, and it was receiving a few final touches of paint. The situation of the settlement is probably the best that could be found near the anchorage, and will be cool and pleasant during the summer; and being sheltered by hills at the back it will be somewhat protected from the northern winds during winter. The only serious drawback to the settlement is the immense fore-shore that extends all along its front, which is exposed when the tide is out. The tides on the west coast of Corea have a rise and fall of twenty-six feet ordinary tides, thirty-four and thirty-six feet at spring tides with wind favourable to this large rise and fall of tide it would be impossible to stand if the channel were narrow; but the vast width of the estuary and the gradual sloping sand banks extending far from the shore render the ebb and flow hardly perceptible to a stranger, and with a current that an ordinary boat can easily pull against. The Koreans were flocking into Che-mul-po by hundreds, and running up shanties in every direction, unfortunately without any order or system. Japanese merchants and workmen were also arriving by every steamer, and had already secured the best sites in the settlement for business, namely the lots at the western end, or nearest the anchorage. The anchorage for any foreign drawing over twelve feet is on the outer side of the Salae, and in the main channel the distance from there to the landing place cannot be less than six or seven miles; it took us two hours to reach the shore, in the Customs four-oared boat, pulling against the ebb tide. There is a channel containing three or three and half fathoms, leading to the landing place, but vessels using this channel would, after entering, require to moor head and stern, to avoid tacking on the bank, owing to the narrowness of the channel. Vessels arriving will find a good berth pointed out to them by Captain Schuler, the customs harbour master. At Che-mul-po, where it is also building a Korean house on the bluff overlooking the settlement, which will form a conspicuous landmark for the ancient brethren to steer for, there are two foreign stores already in the place, and with the lively bustle constantly going on, the settlement bids fair to become very important in the course of five years. After a good rest and sound sleep I started in the morning for Seoul, being carried in a Hongkong chair with eight Korean coolies, four carrying, and two at each end to steady the poles. The coolies are strong muscular men, and walk with a quick, short step; they have not the steadiness of coolies in China, and changing every minute the pole from one shoulder to another gives you an extremely disagreeable shake, which the ladies say brings on a feeling like sea sickness. The distance from Che-mul-po to Seoul is about twenty-five miles, over a somewhat hilly country, rising about seven miles from Che-mul-po to a gap some two hundred feet above the plain; the road is good most of the way, and only really bad at two places, the first about two miles of white sand, just before reaching the Salae River, which you cross in a good

big ferry boat and land at Ma-paw, the head of navigation. This place occupies the same position to Seoul that Tungkong does to Peking. The country through which I passed looked remarkably pretty, the slopes of the hills being frequently covered with young pines, the valleys all cultivated and producing rice, millet, buckwheat, tobacco, and the usual garden stuff; the latter looked coarser and more rank than Chinese vegetables. I regret to say the same system of manuring the land exists here as in China. The Korean tobacco is very fine; all foreigners who have tried it like it very much, although the leaves are simply suit dried. The rice grows well, but here in Fusan it is much finer; the straw stands thick upon the ground, the heads large and well filled. The rice when boiled is of a starchy or glutinous nature, and not popular with Chinese or Japanese residents. The villages I passed through are poor in the extreme, built mostly of mud and rubble stone with low thatched roofs. The cooking utensils consist of a pot and ladle, the latter made of wood, but very rude. The household furniture is hardly worth mentioning; it consisted of a few low tables about square, and legs of six inches; the bedding, a few mats laid upon the ground; the window of the house, a hole with a wooden shutter; the doors the same, the workmanship of which was done in the rudest manner. The Koreans passed on the road were very many; all externally neat and clean—stockings, trousers, and outer gown, with their well-known broad-brimmed hats. I regret to say they are a very ungallant race; the women do the hardest work, toiling in the fields from morning until night, and carrying loads upon their heads that Samson would have bowed under with grief. I say the ladies are extremely unprepossessing. I wish I could modify this statement somewhat, but I cannot; old and young, they are all alike, too utterly unprepossessing to call even for a passing glance. The dress of the women is a large petticoat with a broad band that reaches four inches above the waist, and on their shoulders they wear a short-sleeved jacket, which does not meet the band of the petticoat; they wear the same kind of trousers as the men, and the same shoes; all have large feet, heaven bless them, nearly as big as mine. Over the petticoat is worn what I think I have heard ladies call a panner; it is generally of a gauzy light blue material, and looks very well. What were my feelings when I saw one of these floating visions coming down the little garden path to the road, where I sat under the shade of a tree smoking the pipe of peace! I braced myself for my first look at a Korean lady. I thought of the rich mahogany-like colour of her face, as she approached, but never mind colour; Livingston said Venus in ebony in Central Africa. She reached the gate, and we looked at each other for one brief moment; and uttering cries of horror, we ran in opposite directions. All men are Saint Anthonys in Corea.

The river at Mapaw is as wide as the Wosung at the point, and beautiful clear water, about twelve feet deep. The Korean coolies are great eaters, and always wanted to stop to eat, which they do very quickly. The worst part of the road is from Mapaw to Seoul through the rocky bed of an ancient stream. Seoul, the present capital of Corea, is situated in a high valley surrounded by mountains five or six hundred feet in height. On entering the city by the West gate, one is immediately struck by the fine broad streets, hard and smooth; roads, perhaps, would be a better name, for I did not notice any shops. I observed an occasional stall on which fruit was exposed for sale, or the fine metal pipe heads and mouth pieces, with the accompanying bundle of reeds for pipe stems; the latter are very fine; in fact, the Koreans are a nation of smokers, consequently they have good serviceable pipes and excellent tobacco. The fruit stalls had rather a poor display; the pears were large, hard, coarse and almost tasteless; the persimmons and chestnuts were excellent, roasted and eaten as they are a favourite dish. Judging from the many I saw buying them, the streets always looked full of people, mostly dressed in clean white garments, and of course their peculiar hats, which certainly gave them a dresy appearance, but afford no protection against heat or cold; when it rains, they have an extinguisher-looking cap made of oil paper which they put over their hats, and in addition wear waterproof-coats made of oil-paper. The Korean paper is remarkably strong; take an ordinary sheet of paper, double it, and you cannot tear it. The Korean women I met in the streets always had a green coloured jacket thrown carelessly over their heads, and gripped under the chin with their hands, completely hiding their faces; seen at a distance they might, for want of another name so I must call it—was open a little, but at a nearer approach a slight movement of the fingers drew the folds closer together. Where did the Korean women get the high bodied petticoat and the custom of drawing the cloak-like garment over their head and hiding their face? When I come to send you notes on their manners and customs, I may be able to show the origin of this custom.

On my arrival in Seoul, I was warmly received and taken to a house by Mr. and Mrs. Mollendorff, and I witnessed the same cordial welcome given to nearly every foreigner who visits the capital. M. von Mollendorff holds the rank of Vice-President in His Majesty's Foreign Office, and judging from the immense number of Korean officials, from Princes of the Blood downwards, who constantly visit him, I should say he was the most popular man in the capital; in addition, he is chief of the Foreign Customs establishment, and it was pleasing to see how he has imbued the members of his staff, in so short a time, with love to himself and enthusiasm for the service. The day of my arrival was noted for the visit of three ladies of the King's household, M. von Mollendorff, who so charmed the ladies by her delightful manners, and sent them away feeling so happy, that they said Her Majesty was desirous of visiting her, and seeing her charming children. The ladies of the palace were accompanied by a cousin of the King. I merely mention these facts to show how good and favourable an impression has been created amongst the Koreans by a gentleman of high attainments and distinguished ability, who, with his fine appearance, made still more imposing by the Korean dress, which he has wisely adopted, has made himself a personal friend of the King's benefactor to Corea, and by which foreigners will be benefited in the opening to trade of a country rich with minerals, and to a new people anxious to join the family of nations.

The Capital is surrounded by a wall built of stone and brick pierced with eight gates, crossed at right angles by eight from wide streets. The side streets are narrow. The houses are all of one story, poor in structure and of mean appearance; most of them are thatched with straw, and a street one as a compromise between Chinese and Japanese architecture. In fact, the influence of one or the other of these nations in my walks about the city I was never not bed or interfered with; if I stopped to look at anything, a few people would collect and appear to be interested in the material of my clothing more than anything else. It was only when the ladies went out for a walk that we had a crowd, and then we were more amused than anything else by the open-mouthed surprise of our city friends. The only public building of note is the new palace of the King, and that is rapidly falling into decay, it having been deserted some five years ago, when a fire broke out in the

winter palace and destroyed it. The King and royal family returned to the old palace, and are living there at present.
A fire breaking out in the new palace was considered a very bad omen, and added to the disaster. Visitors can easily gain admission, and enjoy a quiet walk in its park-like grounds, with fresh air and pretty views. The two buildings of note are the Summer palace, raised on twenty-four enormous granite columns, and the Audience Hall, which, I believe, is a small copy of the one in Peking, and the same may be said of all the arrangements of the interior of the palace. The sanitary arrangements of the city leave much to be desired; the drains contain everything and are on each side of the street, are highly odorous, and, as Mrs. Malaprop could say, odious in the extreme. The climate is dry and bracing; nowhere have I ever seen the air so pure and clear.
After a highly enjoyable visit of ten days, I accompanied Mr. von Mollendorff to Che-mul-po, and went round with him to Fusan; and here I will bring my somewhat lengthy letter to a close, promising at an early date to furnish you with some particulars of this port, famous in the history of Japan and Corea, and likely to become of great importance to foreign trade.—"Stillwater" in *Shanghai Courier*.

THE DUTIES OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN CHINA.

There has been so much discussion lately as to the special purposes for which a British squadron is stationed in China, that the following letter of instructions from Lord Clarendon to Sir Rutherford Alcock dated January 28th, 1880, defining the duties and responsibilities of the commanders of Her Majesty's war vessels, will be read with interest. I have to instruct you to explain to Her Majesty's Consuls that the special purposes for which Her Majesty's ships-of-war are stationed in the ports of China, and employed on the coast, are to protect the floating commerce of British subjects against piratical attacks in Chinese waters, to support Her Majesty's Consuls in maintaining order and discipline among the crews of British vessels in the respective ports, and, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, on the part of local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement. As regards this last point, Her Majesty's Consuls must constantly bear in mind that the interference of a naval force to support their representation or on the part of naval officers acting on their own estimation of facts before them, will alone receive the subsequent approval of Her Majesty's Government, when it is clearly shown that without such interference the lives and properties of British subjects would, in all probability, have been sacrificed; and even in such a case Her Majesty's Government will expect to learn that the alternative of receiving them on board ship, and so extricating them from threatened danger, was not available. Beyond this, the circumstances of the case must be of a very peculiar nature which would be held by Her Majesty's Government to justify recourse to force. Her Majesty's Government cannot leave with Her Majesty's Consuls or naval officers to determine for themselves what redress or reparation for wrong done to British subjects is due, or by what means it should be enforced. They cannot allow them to determine whether coercion is to be applied by blockade, by reprisals, by landing armed parties, or by acts of even a more hostile character. All such proceedings bear, more or less, the character of acts of war, and Her Majesty's Government cannot delegate to Her Majesty's servants in foreign countries the power of involving their own country in war. My despatches to which I have referred, will have enabled you to point out in unmistakable terms to Her Majesty's Consuls, the course they are to pursue when an emergency calling for immediate action, as the sole means of protecting British life and property, has passed away. They must appeal to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to obtain redress through the action of the Central Government; and he, on his part, if he fails to obtain it, will submit the case for the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, with whom alone it rests to decide as to the course to be thereupon pursued. I shall furnish the Board of Admiralty with a copy of this despatch, in order that they may send or deliver instructions to the Admiralty in the Chinese Sea.

I have only to add that all Her Majesty's agents in China have been instructed to act in this spirit and with the objects which I have thus explained to you, generally caution British subjects to pay due respect, not only to the laws of the Empire, but as far as may be, to the usages and feelings of the Chinese people.

To-day's Advertisements.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE Community of Hongkong are respectfully informed that the VICTORIA HOTEL will be OPENED ON SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1883.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1883. [883]

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PROPRIETORS, DORABEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.

THE BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a Superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

THE TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the Best Qualities and Brands only are supplied. Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almighty exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are sufficient guarantees that satisfaction will be given in this branch.

With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, Praya Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [884]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY, THE 27th INSTANT).

THE LOFTUS TROUPE.

"PATIENCE"

(BY REQUEST) WILDE WILDE TRANSPORTS OF ESTHETIC CRANKS.

THE HEAVY DRAGON.

THE SUNFLOWER AND LILY.

MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA.

"PATIENCE," or "BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE."

With New and Beautiful Scenery, by MR. C. J. BARBER.

CORRECT COSTUMES.

The Original Business, as directed by the Author and Composer.

Orchestra Arrangements by PROF. WILLIAM BLAKENEY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Reginald Bunthorne (A) Mr. C. J. Barber.

Fleahy Poot (A) Mr. C. J. Barber.

Archibald Grosvenor (An) Mr. Jeff. D'Angelis.

Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor (Mr. Hartley) Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor (Mr. Hartley).

Col. Calverley (A) Mr. J. M. O'Brien.

Maj. Murgatroyd (A) Mr. J. M. O'Brien.

Lieut. The Duke (A) Mr. J. M. O'Brien.

CHORUS OF OFFICERS OF DRAGON GUARDS.

The Lady Angela (A) Miss Florence.

The Lady Sophia (A) Miss Conliffe.

The Lady Ella (A) Miss Dolly Loftus.

The Lady Jane (A) Miss Minnie Nord.

Patience (A Dairy Maid) Miss Victoria Loftus.

CHORUS OF RAPTURE MAIDENS.

ACT I. EXTERIOR OF CASTLE BUNTHORNE.

ACT II. A GLADE: THE HOME OF THE WARBLERS.

DANCES ARRANGED BY MR. JEFF. D'ANGELIS.

Interval of 15 Minutes between 1st and 2nd Act.

PRICES: Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00.

Pit \$1.00.

In the Subscription series no piece will be presented twice.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Agents, where Seats can be secured.

J. CHAS. DAVIS, Manager.

BARTLEY O'BRIEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [883]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1883, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SITUATE IN

THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET, Victoria, Hongkong

comprising

All that Piece of GROUND registered as INDEMNITY LOT No. 685, and measuring on the North 100 feet, the South 100 feet, on the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet, and containing in the whole 15,750 square feet, together with the Buildings thereon.

Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at the annual Crown Rent of \$104.12.

The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

CREASY EWENS, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, or to

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [884]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, SHAVING, TRIMMING BEARDS, &c., &c.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE, and his assistants, are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences, at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo, Wash, made by Mons. Pinaud, who has had many years experience, and guarantee it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Contributions of Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following rates:—

EVERY DAY, \$1.00 per Month.

EVERY OTHER DAY, \$1.00 per Month.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.00 per Month.

MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites, which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Pinkett, and the "Good Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 till 11 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1883. [883]

Intimations.

MRS. P. SMITH,
BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED
PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,
AT Nos. 8 & 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
WHERE SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.
The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be of the best description and cooked in the best style.
ATTACHED TO THE
TIFFIN ROOMS
ARE A
BILLIARD ROOM
AND
READING ROOM.
THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.
N.B.—No Extra Charge for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying to
MRS. P. SMITH,
ON THE PREMISES, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [766]

J. ULLMANN & CO.
42, QUEEN'S ROAD.
ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAOUADDY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES"
FIRE PROOF and COMBINATION SAFES,
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,
MARINE and FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER BAGS, FOUL LINEN BAGS, &c.
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES.
NEW TOYS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A SPECIALITE FOR THE 'XMAS' SEASON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AND PRICES MODERATE.
ALWAYS ON HAND
A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.
THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.
J. ULLMANN & CO.,
42, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [849]

F. VINCENOT
HAS FOR SALE.
FENARD'S BUTTER.
DUTCH CHEESE.
SAUCISSON DE LYONS.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
JAMS and JELLIES.
SECRETAIR BITTERS.
ANGSTURA BITTERS.
AMER. PICON BITTERS.
FRENCH CIGARS (Petits Bordeaux).
JOB CIGARETTE PAPER.
ABADIE CIGARETTE PAPER.
EAU DE FLEURS D'ORANGERS.
EXTRAIT D'EUCALYPTUSINTE.
ANCHOVIES in Salt.
TOMATO SAUCE.
FRENCH BEER (Veltens).
TUNNY FISH in Oil.
MORTADELLE in Tins.
A.B.C. PATES for Soup.
ASPARAGUS in Tins.
SARDINES in Oil; Petits Dejeuner.
CRISTALIZED FRUIT.
ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE.
NEW SAUCE KRAUT.
FRESH HONEY in Bottles.
F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [772]

EPILEPSY
Hysteria, Convulsions, Nervous Disorders.
an radically cured by the use of **LAROYENNE'S** solution
Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine
THIS MODE OF TREATMENT was experienced by Dr. Frémy, at the central hospital (Hôtel-Dieu) in his medical department; by Dr. Fauvel, at Dr. Bismont's private hospital, member of the Academy and Dr. Bismont's private hospital, member of the Academy and Dr. Bismont's private hospital, member of the Academy.
These eminent doctors have ascertained of the constant and permanent cure of the fits, which are soon after radically cured. This PREPARATION is combined with the Ammonia and Oils of Thyme. Price of a Bottle for France, 20 fr.
Six Bottles is sent to be sold after three or six weeks at the most and 4 bottles are sufficient.
Depot in Paris DUREL, 7, Boulevard Dendin.
Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & CO.

COGNACKIN
Delicious Liquor based on
Old Cognac
PREPARED BY
A. ARDURA
Sole author and Manufacturer at SEVRES, near Cognac (FRANCE)
STRENGTHENING, APERTIENT, DIGESTIVE & ANTI-FEVERISH
Specially recommended to LADIES, CHILDREN and OLD PERSONS
Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & CO.

SAM HING, JUNR.
S. T. T. T.
TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL
OUTFITTER.
Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
At MODERATE PRICES.
DEALER in CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, WITH HATS, MATTING, BAMBOO BLINDS, and his always on hand a fine selection of various kinds of Silk Goods and Embroideries.
Wholesale Manufacturer of Silk Coats and other Garments for exportation.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street).
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [847]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION
DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

J. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION
AGENT.
No. 20, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [1]

The shooting mania appears lately to have taken possession of quiet Hongkong. It is only a few weeks ago since we were shocked with the terrible DREWS-BERGER tragedy in Gage Street, and now we have another deplorable instance of the depravity which is so rampant in our midst brought vividly before us by the rash attempt of KENNEDY, the wardmaster of the Government Civil Hospital, to take his own life in a house of ill-fame in Cochran Street. There can be no manner of doubt amongst those who are acquainted with what is going on in our midst that DREWS in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by unreasoning jealousy, killed the woman BERGER and afterwards committed suicide, and it is equally certain that "the green eyed monster" was the direct cause which prompted KENNEDY to attempt self-murder. It has been said that waves of crime sweep periodically over great cities such as London, Paris, New York, and doubtless the same thing exists to a limited degree in small communities like Hongkong. As a number of the principal crimes in this colony for many years have originated in houses of ill-fame, and, either directly or indirectly, in consequence of the laches of the women of the town, the outcasts of society, the question naturally arises whether it is not the province or the duty of the Government to devise some effective measures to prevent such frequent recurrences of these terrible tragedies. The difficulties exist in the way of legislation satisfactorily for this great evil goes to the saying; but surely in a small colony like this, where the power of the Government authorities is practically absolute, some more thorough system of supervision might be devised which would tend to decrease the criminal statistics in connection with the brothels and other places of infamy.

FOR drunkenness and disorderly conduct. board their ship yesterday, George Ballie, Briton, and Dick Poles, an Irishman, were this morning fined a Mexican or four days by Captain Thomsett. They quadrated.

C. W. PETERSON, proprietor of the Ge-
Tavern, appeared on a summons before
Wodehouse this morning, charged by a se-
named Frederick Beth with having as-
saulted him. According to the evidence of the
plaintain, a runner in Peterson's employ-
ment latter applied most uncomplimentary epithets
him, calling him a drunken b— and
names; and winding up by letting him
thump on the back and a kick in some
region. This occurred on the 21st, when
was charged before the Magistrate with drun-
kenness by his master, getting off with a caution.
Mr. Peterson stated that the complainant
had been in his employ as runner for a few
months but had been drinking heavily of late,
and simply turned him out of the house, as he
could not make himself scarce when told to do so.
The case was dismissed.

The Jockey Club intend to take the matter into their own hands. The above is an exceedingly interesting fact to find in a religious newspaper, and gives an idea that "our weak knave" correspondents freed from the trammels of sanctimonious bug, engendered by many years' residence amongst the scribes and Pharisees of England has gone in for a bit of real life. And one turns to a hollow sham. The *Chimes*, a London correspondent does not write "from the Metropolis" he finds it much to purloin them, without the slightest acknowledgment, from various newspapers and turn off as his own. In the present instance the *Clarke* has been quoted does not appear in the *Clarke* *News*; but it is the happenings of Mr. Henry Sampson, editor of the *Race*, slightly abridged, and may be found in a issue of that journal.

[illegible]

Our local jockey and athlete, Mr. H. Sampson, was being distinguishing himself at the recent Shanghai Athletic Sports, by winning the rubber race, open to all residents of over 15 years in China. The Hongkong "veteran" was opposed by Messrs. H. T. Wade and E. A. F. who finished in the order named. "The Contender" thus describes the contest: "The trial was on even terms. The beardless veteran Sampson, the juvenile jockey from Hongkong, came racing away with the prize just as he liked. Wade second and Fabris last. Sampson, however, entered by mistake, agreed to pass the victory to the veteran who came in second. 'No doubt,' said Lord Charles, the steam-powdered hairdresser, 'Shanghai Athletics' is a sort of joke. It is a little, some would be humorously sarcastic, far from it, to the condensed degree of sport of the various races at the recent Shanghai Athletic Sports which appeared in the columns of the *Telegraph*. And as usual, Lord Charles was a ridiculous donkey of himself. In our opinion the race for the 'Champions' appeared the following:—Just before entering the arena the Second Violin's colors emerged from the crowd, the old pony entering the straight next to the with a slight advantage. 'It was a fine race between the leader (Placidus, French) and the light unit inside the dust cloud, and the latter, I think, to opponents in trouble, and a policy of waiting to say easily, by two lengths. It is in the manner in which the talented Lord Charles crushes the Shanghai Correspondent of the journal, who, on *Glaxo*, is one of the best of

[illegible]

The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 571.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
GOODS FOR EVENING WEAR.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, in White and
Grey, with Patent Fasteners.
PATENT FRENCH DRESS BOOTS, SHOES
and DANCING PUMPS.
SILK and SPUN-SILK SOCKS in Newest
Styles and Colours.
CAMBRIC TIES & BOWS.
BLACK SATIN TIES.
VERY FINE FRENCH CAMBRIC
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1883. [340]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE FINE Flavoured Blend, Equal in
Bouquet and Style to the
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [787]

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF
WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
OLD PORT, SHERRY,
WHISKEY, COGNAC,
ASSORTED
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c. &c. &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

FOR SALE.
GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET.....\$3.50
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts at.....
WOLFE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.....\$6.00
in Cases of 12 Bottles at.....
Also,
Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in
Stems Bottles, and some POMERANZEN
BITTERS.
Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS,
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and
SHOT, &c. &c. &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK
in Cases of 4 Dozens, at \$6.50 per Case.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [662]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts.....\$2 per Case.
Pints.....\$3 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORRAR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

Insurances.

THE Underigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Underigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [127]

Insurances.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY
UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866.)
CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000
IN 20,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH; PAYABLE
\$5 EACH ON APPLICATION, AND \$15
ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls not to exceed \$20 per Share, nor
to be made at less than three months interval.

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS SCOTT, Esq. (Messrs. Guthrie &
Co., Singapore), Chairman.
TH. SOHST, Esq. (Messrs. Puttackken,
Rheiner & Co., Singapore).
G. ADDIS, Esq. (Manager, Chartered Mer-
cantile Bank of India, London and China,
Singapore).
J. LUTJENS, Esq. (Messrs. Behn, Meyer &
Co., Singapore).
MAX BEHR, Esq. (Messrs. Katz Bros., Singa-
pore).
C. N. GLASS, Esq. (Messrs. McAllister &
Co., Singapore).
G. EDGAR, Esq. (Messrs. Edgar & Co., Singa-
pore).
SYED MAHOMED ALSAGOFF, Esq. (Singa-
pore).
ONG KEE HO, Esq. (Messrs. Kew Ho & Co.,
Singapore).
QUAH BENG HONG, Esq. (Messrs. Dun Hin
& Co., Singapore).
WEE BOON TECK, Esq. (Messrs. Keah &
Co., Singapore).
TAN YONG SEAH, Esq. (Messrs. Keah &
Co., Singapore).
LOH LAM, Esq. (Loh Kee Seng, Singapore).
Applications for Shares will be received by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1883. [874]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq. WM. MEYER, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$333,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.
LO YOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1882. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Primals for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S SELECTED LIST OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.

CRABBE'S English Synonyms.
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.
Bartlett's Shakespere Phrase Book.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Staunton's Chess Player's Companion.
Anderson's Mercantile Letters.
Scott's Shipowner's Telegraph Code, with
Supplement.
Wetmore's Commercial Telegraph Code,
specially adapted for the China Trade.
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.
Tate's Modern Cambist.
Collins's History, Laws and Practice of Banking.
Money on Tea Cultivation.
Clark's Manual of Rules, Tables and Data
for Mechanical Engineers.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1883
Edition.
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 5 vols. Imp. 8vo.
Chamber's Etymological Dictionary.
Routledge's Desk Dictionary, (a tiny, but very
complete volume, portable enough for the
waistcoat pocket.

JUST LANDED.
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.
Specially Manufactured for the Climate. We offer these instruments for the same prices at
which they are sold in America. Illustrated Price Lists on application.
KELLY & WALSH—SOLE AGENTS.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER. HAS LATELY RECEIVED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1884.
GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO.
AMERICAN and RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
CIGARETTE and CIGAR CASES in great variety.
THE SMOKERS SET, in Brass.
GROTESQUE BRASS ASH TRAYS.

NEW PHOTO FRAMES for Promenade Photographs.
EASEL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in great variety and at all Prices.
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CARD CASES and BLOTTERS in all kinds of Leathers.
A Quantity of NOVELTIES in FLUSH and BRASS GOODS.
NEW MECHANICAL TOYS.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [784]

EX S.S. "IRAQUADDY" & "GLEN EAGLES."

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,
DRESS MATERIALS
AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
ALSO
A NEW DELIVERY OF
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

ROSE & CO. ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF
MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,
DRESS MATERIALS
AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS, DRESS MATERIALS

AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO
A NEW DELIVERY OF
FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK
CONSTITUTION," No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-
I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting
in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of
strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild
Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly
spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY,
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

"NOVELTY STORE," MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

SAYLE & CO'S SHOW ROOMS.

WE INTEND MAKING A SPECIAL SHOW
TO-MORROW
AND FOLLOWING DAYS

OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CHEAP TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, FELT,
BEAVER, AND STRAW HATS.

JUST LANDED EX "GLENARTNEY."

SAYLE & CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1883. [739]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"MOSSER."
Captain Longley, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for Countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON, TO-DAY, the 23rd inst.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
30th November, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1883. [879]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [1]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"OTTO."
Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1883. [843]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Hawaiian Bark

"LILLY GRACE."
Hughes, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
This vessel has good accommodation for cabin
passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883. [866]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"OTTO."
Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1883. [843]

FOR LONDON.
THE A. I. British Bark

"WILLIAM MANSON."
Kindred, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [850]

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN
PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA
and Fiji.)

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN,
AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship

"HENLARIQ,"
expected here about the 27th instant, will have
prompt despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1883. [869]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.
THE Steamship

"HENLARIQ,"
expected here about the 27th instant, will have
prompt despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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Hongkong, 21st November, 1883. [869]

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